

## **BURIALS 101 THROUGH 150**

## Burial 101

Catalog # 843

Datum Point: 34

Grid coordinates: S90/E48

Elevation of cranium: 3.94'

Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 101 held the remains of a man between 26 and 35 years of age. It was located along the south edge of stone foundation walls for structures facing Duane Street, at the boundary between lots 13 and 14. The northwest part of the grave shaft, which was filled with mottled silty clay, was not visible beneath the foundation. A rodent disturbance was noted near the left elbow, and excavators suggested this might account for an extraneous piece of cranium that was found with the skeletal remains.

The hexagonal coffin lid was encountered at elevations of 4.69' (in the northwest corner) to 4.45' (in the southeast). It was decorated with a pattern of iron tacks, recorded *in situ*. The pattern was described in the field notes as heart shaped, with unidentified designs within the outline of the heart. It also subsequently has been interpreted as a *Sankofa* symbol. This West African symbol, which originated with the Twi-speaking people of present-day Ghana and the Ivory Coast, represents the proverb "*Se wo were fi na wo sankofa a yenkyi*," meaning "It is not a taboo to return and fetch it when you forget." Other meanings of the heart shape in African symbolic systems are possible. The interior design may represent letters and numbers, as coffins were sometimes decorated with the deceased's initials and age or year of death. The corrosion of the tacks and their displacement (caused by decay of the coffin) rendered any such writing illegible, though 1769 is perhaps a plausible reading for the year.

Based on a minimum count of tack heads, a total of 187 tacks was recovered. 178 of the tacks had measurable heads, in two sizes: 1.0 cm (a count of 50) and 0.6 cm (a count of 128). For the outer portion of the design, the larger tacks were used, while the interior portion of the design was made with the smaller tacks. Although the tacks consisted mainly of corrosion product, they were identified as cast iron rather than wrought. It is possible they originally had a tin alloy coating. The manufacture type suggests a post-1760 date for these items.

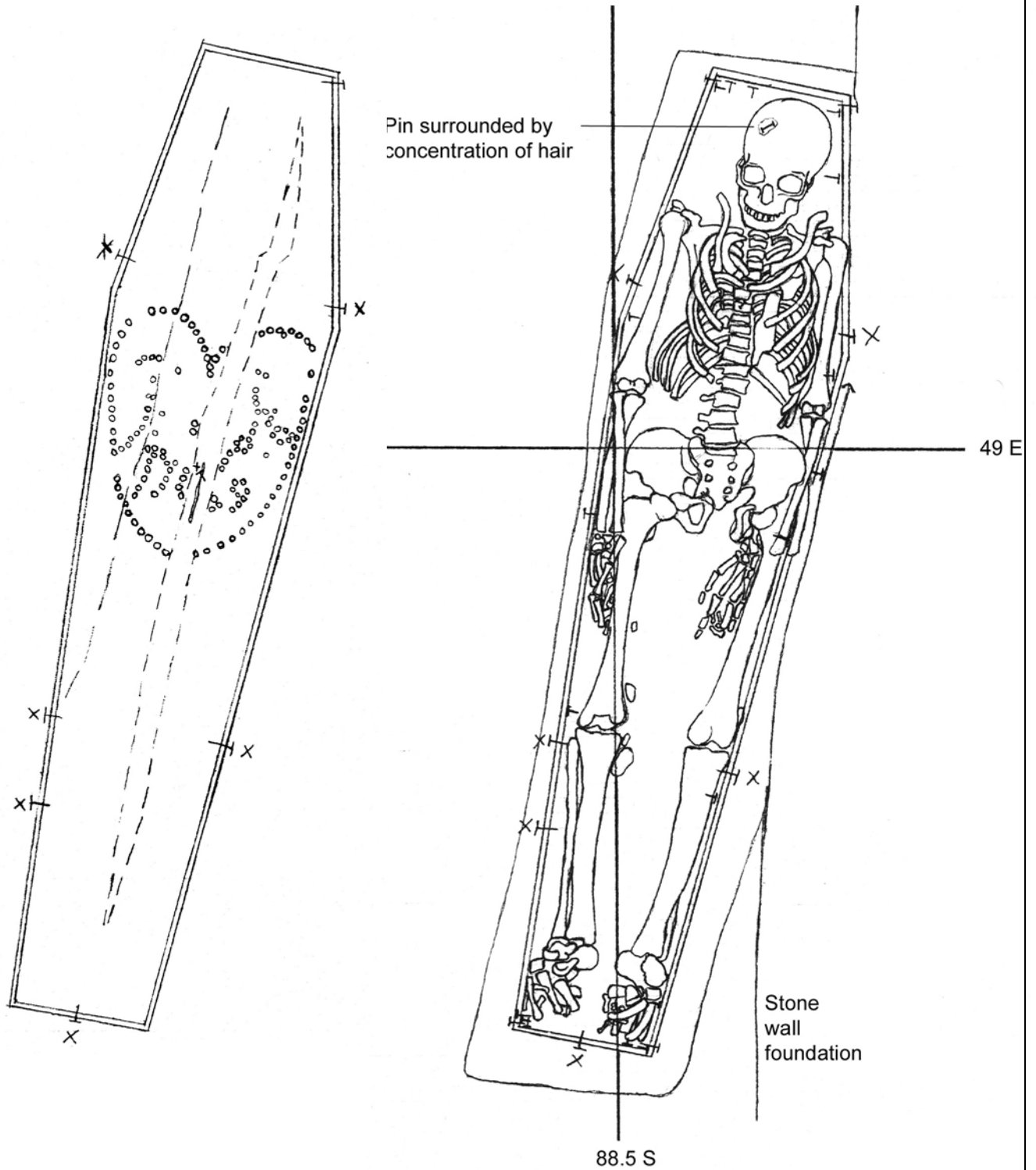
Two coffin wood samples from Burial 101 were identified as Larch. One additional point about the coffin lid is of interest. It was split in two longitudinally, having been either a single plank or joined boards that had split under the weight of soil above. A single, vertically oriented nail was recorded in a small strip of wood at the center of the lid. This may represent a small cross brace joining two boards. No other nails were found along the center line. A similarly placed and oriented nail was found on the lid of the coffin in Burial 107, adjacent to the south and believed to be contemporary with Burial 101. Burial 89, in the same grave as Burial 107, also had coffin that was split down the center of the lid.

The preservation of the skeletal remains was excellent. The man had been laid in the supine position with his head to the west and his arms resting at his sides, hands on the upper legs. The remains fit snugly within the coffin, with both the head and the feet resting against the end boards. In addition to the decorated coffin, artifacts associated with the man's burial included two straight pins, one on the cranium (with a small tuft of hair) and one on the mid-thoracic vertebrae. Excavators recorded two possible bone button fragments on the medial side of the left leg; no buttons were cataloged in the laboratory, however.

Burial 101 was immediately to the north of Burials 89 and 107. Field drawings indicate there was overlap between the grave shaft outline of Burial 101 and that of these adjacent burials, but it is not possible to determine which of the graves cut into the other.

Burial 108 was located just a few inches to the northeast of the foot of Burial 101, and about one foot higher in elevation. It was excavated a week later than Burial 101, and no mention is made in the records as to a stratigraphic relationship between the two grave shafts. A relationship between the burials cannot be ruled out, however. They are aligned, with a northward orientation. The man in Burial 101 had one of the few decorated coffins in the sample excavated, and it is possible his grave site may have been marked and/or decorated as well; in this case the placement of the infant may be seen as deliberate rather than accidental.

The dating of the tacks that formed the coffin decoration (post-1760) place this burial in the Late Middle temporal group.



**Burial #: 101**  
Drawn by: M. Schur  
Date: 12/18/91  
Drawing #: 294

→ North

0' .5' 1'

## **Burial 102**

Catalog # 844

Datum Point: 19

Grid coordinates: S80.5/E19

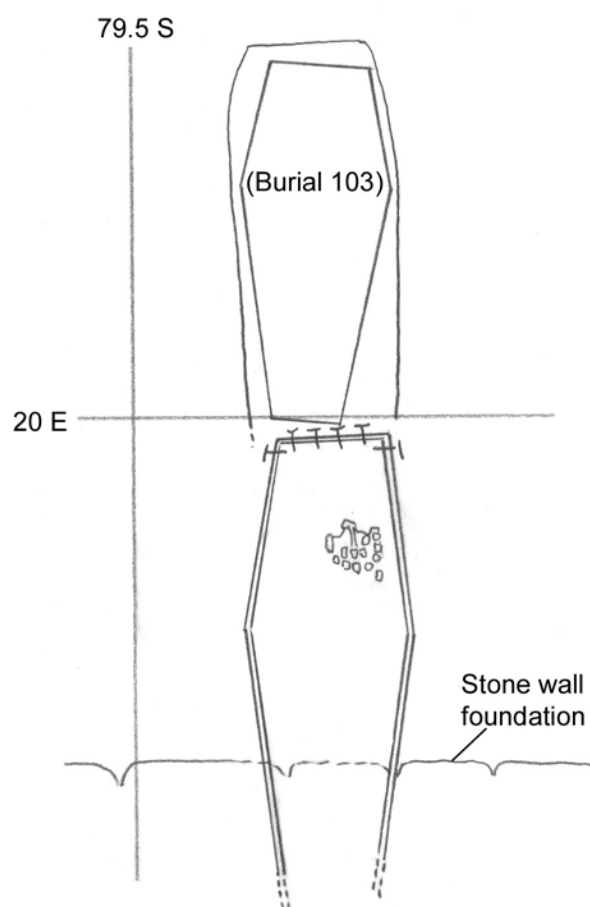
Elevation of teeth: 5.93' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

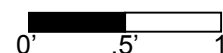
Burial 102 was of a child between 16 and 32 months of age. The only skeletal remains present were the teeth. Burial 102 lay partly beneath and truncated at its east end by a foundation wall along the east side of Lot 12. The grave shaft outline was generally ovoid, and abutted that of Burial 103 to the west so that the boundary could not be distinguished. The shaft fill was not described; one pipe stem fragment was recovered from within it.

The elevation of the coffin lid was recorded at 6.08', the bottom at 5.93'. It was hexagonal in shape. The excavators noted that the coffin was in good condition, but no samples were collected in the field for later identification (some wood was recovered from a soil sample). Nails were recorded *in situ* at the head end only. One possible tack was identified in the laboratory, but this item was not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. The location of the teeth indicated that the infant's head was to the west. There were straight pin fragments associated with the remains but the locations were not recorded.

Burial 102 was a few inches to the east of Burial 103, which held an infant, and a few inches higher in elevation. Another probable infant burial, Burial 100, lay immediately to the south of Burial 103, overlain by burials 97 and 98. It is possible that two or more of the child burials were deliberately placed together, though Burial 97, the lone adult, appears to be later in time and unrelated. Burials 102 and 103 are in a dense concentration of graves that appears to mark the one-time northern edge of the cemetery (as though crowded up against the fence). In the absence of other temporal evidence, they are assigned to the Middle temporal group.



**Burial #: 102**  
Drawn by: M. Schur  
Date: 12/17/91  
Drawing #: 1294



### **Burial 103**

Catalog # 845

Datum Point: 19

Grid coordinates: S80.5/E21

Elevation: 5.83' asl

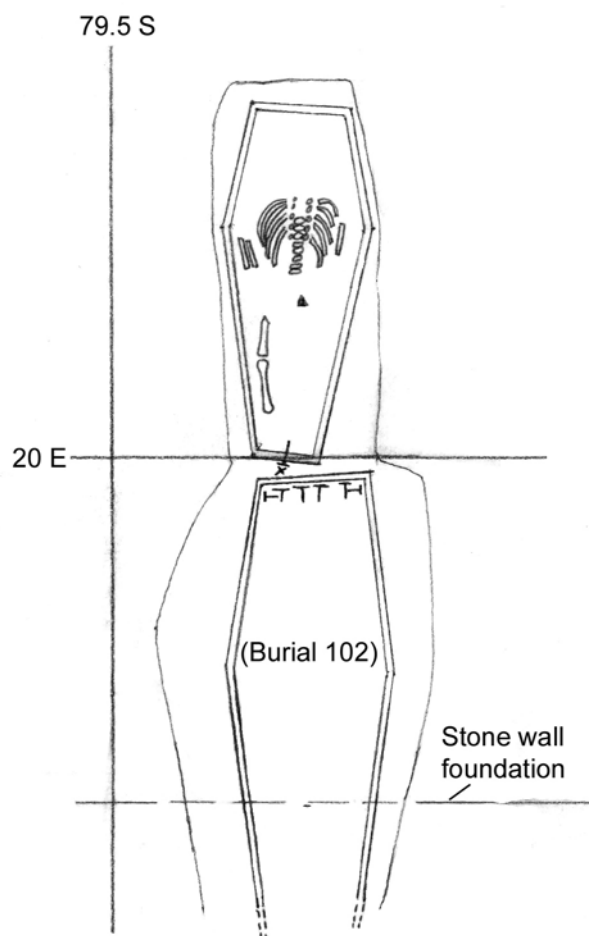
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 103 was of an infant whose precise age could not be determined. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 12, just south of the line of post holes marking a fence that once bounded the cemetery. The shaft outline was rectangular in shape and abutted Burial 102 on the east end so that it was not possible to distinguish a boundary. The associated soil was not recorded.

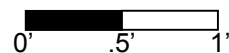
The elevation of the coffin lid was recorded at 5.83', the bottom at 5.53'. It was hexagonal in shape, and the excavators noted that it was in good condition. A single nail was recorded *in situ* at the foot of the coffin, though there were additional nails and a tack cataloged in the laboratory (some small nails were recovered from the "coffin interior" soil sample). The nails and tack were not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001).

The child had been laid in a supine position with the head to the west. There were only a few skeletal remains present, including ribs and right leg bones. The bones were fragmented and in very poor condition. A straight pin fragment was recovered from the left upper torso area.

Burial 102 was a few inches to the east of Burial 103 and a few inches higher in elevation. Another probable infant burial, Burial 100, lay immediately to the south of Burial 103, overlain by burials 97 and 98. It seems likely that two or more of the child burials were deliberately placed together, though Burial 97, the lone adult, appears to be later in time and unrelated. Burials 102 and 103 are in a dense concentration of graves that appears to mark the one-time northern edge of the cemetery (as though crowded up against the fence). In the absence of other temporal evidence, they are assigned to the Middle temporal group.



**Burial #: 103**  
Drawn by: M. Schur  
Date: 12/17/91  
Drawing #: 293





## **Burial 104**

Series 30

Catalog # 847

Datum Point: 39 (5.67' asl)

Grid coordinates: S89.5/E61

Elevation of cranium: 3.89' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

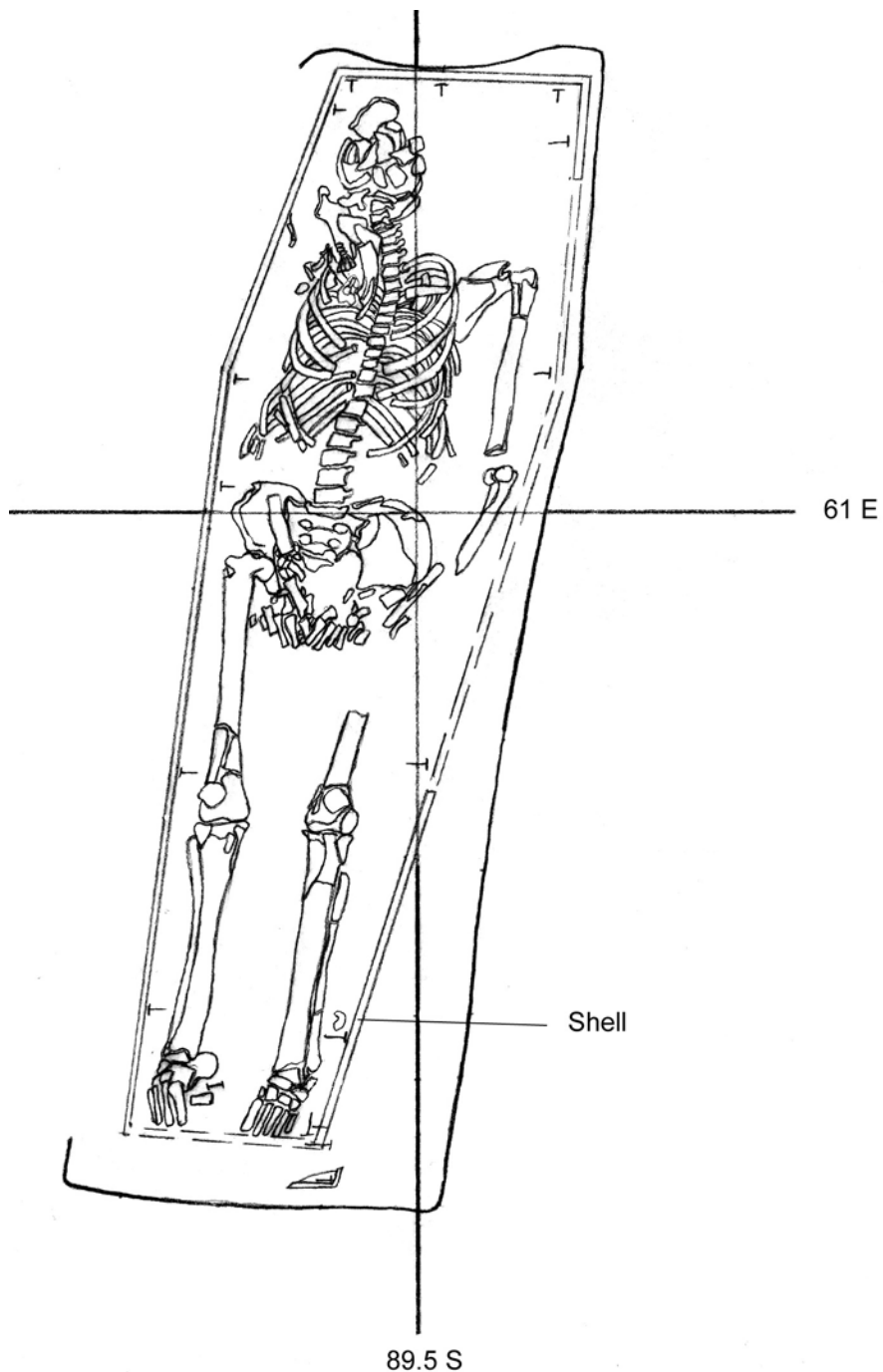
Burial 104, located in former Republican Alley, was of a woman between 30 and 40 years of age. The remains were disturbed, as noted by excavators, by the backhoe during fieldwork. The skull was badly crushed, with various cranial and facial bones missing completely, and the right arm and hand were also gone. The grave shaft fill consisted of dark gray brown clayey silt mottled with green-yellow fine silt, and it contained no artifacts other than a tiny fragment of brick. The southern side of the grave outline was not discernible to excavators.

The woman's coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 4.45' based on the elevation of coffin nails found *in situ* in the northeast corner. The bottom was at approximately 3.5'. The field drawings indicate that the coffin was hexagonal in shape. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the entire perimeter at the coffin bottom, but the only nails recorded at the top were two in the northeast corner (probably due to the disturbance of the burial). The coffin wood was not identified.

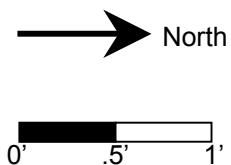
The woman had been placed in the supine position with her head to the west, her arms resting at her sides, and her hands placed over her pelvis. A piece of hard-shell clam (valve portion) was found near the outside of the woman's left lower leg. This shell was not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on 9-11-2001. Fourteen straight pin fragments, including two with pin heads, were recovered from the burial. In the field, one pin was noted by excavators at the jaw, and one was recorded *in situ* adjacent to the right foot.

Although no direct stratigraphic relationship was recorded during archaeological fieldwork, it is possible that when the grave for Burial 104 was dug, it partially disturbed a pre-existing grave, Burial 113, located immediately to the south.

Absent other temporal evidence, Burial 104 is assigned to the Middle temporal group.



**Burial #: 104**  
Drawn by: M Schur  
Date: 12/23/91  
Drawing #: 300



## **Burial 105**

Series 11a

Catalog # 848

Datum Point: 34

Grid coordinates: S95.5/E60

Elevation of cranium (mandible): 4.37' asl

Temporal Group: Late Middle

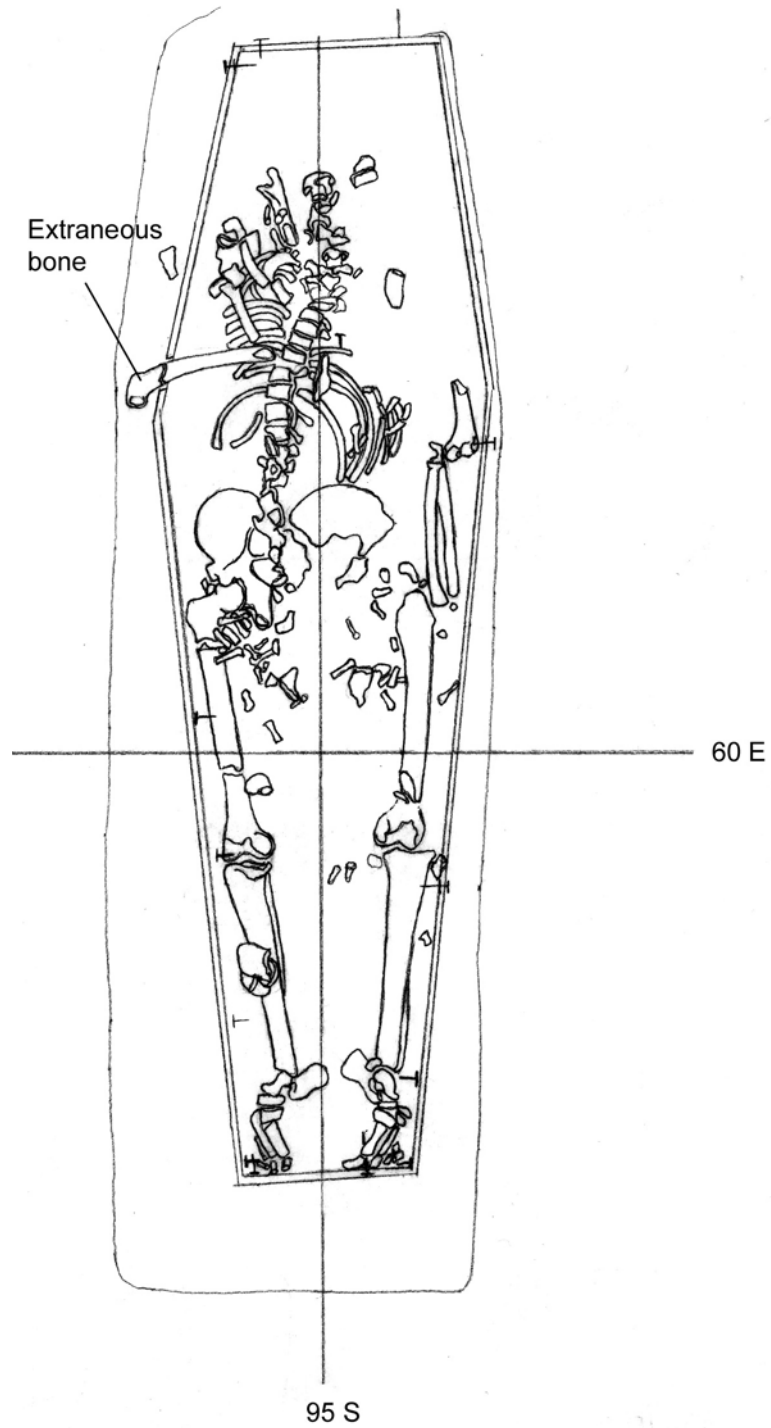
Burial 105, containing the remains of a man between 35 and 45 years of age, was damaged during backhoe clearing of the south edge of former Republican Alley. Excavators noted that skeletal elements had been displaced from east to west. The southern side of the grave had also been disturbed by a 19<sup>th</sup>-century foundation wall. The grave shaft contained mottled silty clay.

The 19th-century foundation trench along the southern side overlay the coffin. The coffin lid was not present; the bottom was recorded at an elevation of 4.22'. It was hexagonal in shape and nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter. No artifacts other than the coffin remains were found in association with the deceased.

The man was interred in the supine position with his head to the west and his arms either at his sides or resting on the pelvis. The cranium, upper vertebrae and right arm were all thoroughly disturbed.

Along the southern side of the burial, extraneous skeletal elements (a left femur and pelvis fragments) were found – perhaps these belonged to another burial that was disturbed when the interment of Burial 105 took place, or to a burial that the foundation had destroyed. The grave shaft of Burial 105 appears to have truncated the eastern portion of Burial 118. The eastern end of Burial 105 appears to have cut into another grave shaft, that of Burial 189; however, given the disturbed condition of Burial 189, this sequence cannot be considered definitive. Archaeologists excavated Burial 105, which lay half a foot higher in elevation, one month prior to Burial 189, and made no mention of the latter's grave shaft outline.

It is possible Burial 105 was aligned with Burials 122, 113, and 104 to its north. It was about a foot higher in elevation, however, suggesting it was a shallower grave, or the ground surface sloped up toward the south in this location, or soil deposition occurred between the time of the other burials and Burial 105. Because of its stratigraphic position – i.e. its apparent truncation of at least one earlier burial and the possibility that it post-dated the burials to the north (with intervening soil deposition) – Burial 105 is assigned to the Late Middle temporal group.

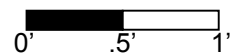


**Burial #: 105**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/3/92

Drawing #: 308



## **Burial 106**

Series 11

Catalog # 849

Datum Point: 39

Grid coordinates: S90.5/E71

Elevation of cranium: 3.98' asl

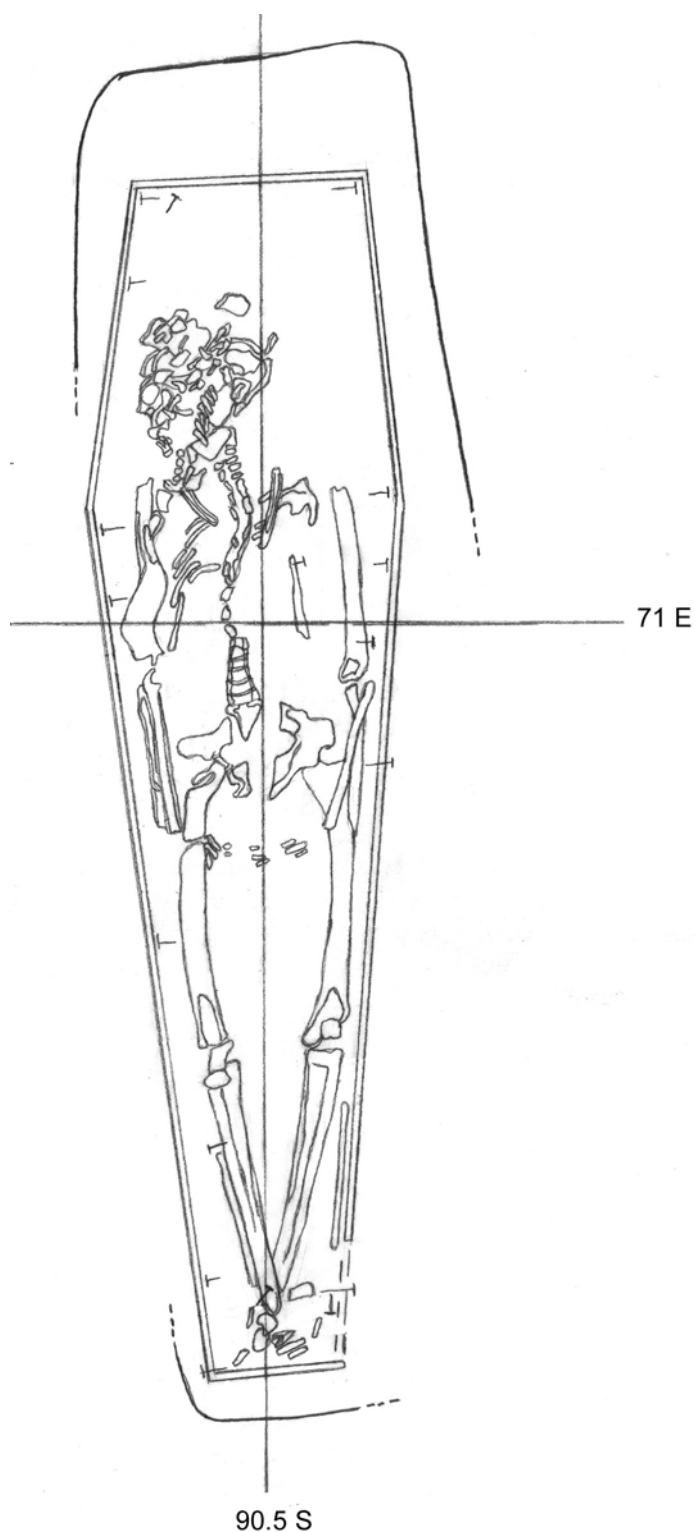
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 106 contained the remains of a probable woman between 25 and 35 years of age. It was located in former Republican Alley to the rear of Lot 14. The grave shaft was obscured in the southern and eastern portions by Burials 99 and 148; its fill consisted of stony mixed silt and a fragment of locally-manufactured blue painted ceramic (mentioned as lost in the field), a prehistoric lithic, and nails that may have been from an upper, disturbed burial. The lithic and nails were not cataloged and if they were in fact brought to the laboratory they were misplaced; in any case they were never recovered after the 9-11-2001 World Trade Center collapse. The eastern portion of the grave shaft had been partially disturbed during backhoe excavation of overlying soil, and in this area excavators noted that the soil was very hard, presumably compacted by the backhoe.

The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 4.62' in the northwest corner, and sloped down eastward to an elevation of 4.27' in the northeast corner. The bottom was at elevations of 3.87' in the west to 3.48' in the east. The coffin was hexagonal, and its end boards were slanted outward at the top, though it was noted that this might have been due to the backhoe disturbance. The woman's head was to the west, and she had been laid in the supine position with her arms resting at her sides. No artifacts other than coffin remains were associated directly with the burial. The skeletal remains sustained damage from construction activity and excavation. The skull had been crushed by the backhoe, and the proximal ends of the humeri were also crushed, with minute fragments of crushed bones lying to the north of the skeleton. Excavators scarred the right femur during excavation, and the hand bones were partially troweled away.

The south part of the grave shaft of Burial 106 was overlain or cut by, and thus predates, the severely disturbed Burial 99. It appears that the north side of Burial 106 lay above the south side of the grave cut for Burial 218, suggesting that Burial 106 post-dates Burial 218. The latter in turn overlay two earlier interments, Burials 263 and 272. Burial 119 lay approximately 1 foot to the north of Burial 106, at approximately the same elevation. Because of its stratigraphic position, Burial 106 is placed in the Late Middle temporal group.

A later archaeological feature, a post hole, was located immediately adjacent to the northeast corner of Burial 106. It appears to have cut into the grave shaft, if not the coffin itself. No mention of the post hole was made in the field notes; it is shown in photographs and is indicated on the drawing for Burial 263 to the north. This post-hole was not given a feature designation, and there is no record of its contents.

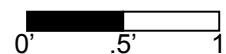


**Burial #: 106**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/3/92

Drawing #: 307



## Burial 107

Series 10

Catalog # 850

Datum Point: 33

Grid coordinates: S90/E48

Elevation of cranium: 4.19' asl

Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 107 yielded the remains of a woman between 35 and 40 years of age. The grave was located in Republican Alley to the rear of Lot 13. It was discovered after the removal of Burial 89, which overlay and had partly slumped into the southern portion of Burial 107. The grave shaft fill soil contained small fragments of animal bone, but no other artifacts.

The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 4.49' in the southeast corner. The coffin was hexagonal in shape. Numerous nails were recorded *in situ* around the top and bottom perimeter. After the coffin lid was fully exposed, it was sketched, showing a large gap running lengthwise down the center. The absence of nails along the center line suggests the lid was a single plank that had split, or was of two planks joined with glue and perhaps a cross piece. A single vertically-oriented nail recorded in the center of the coffin lid may be intrusive from Burial 89, or may have attached such a cross piece. The coffin of Burial 89 also had a split lid, and it is noted that so did that of Burial 101. The latter also had a vertical nail in the center of the lid, suggesting a very similar coffin construction, though the Burial 107 lid was not decorated. A wood sample from Burial 107 was identified as Fir (that of Burial 101 was Larch).

The woman in burial 107 had been laid in the supine position with her head to the west, her arms at her sides, and her hands resting above her pelvis. The skeletal remains were in poor condition. The woman's ribs and vertebrae were disarticulated and scattered within the coffin, apparently from the lid collapse and possibly also from a rodent disturbance, as noted by excavators. Numerous fragments of mammal bones from the shaft fill support the identification of a rodent disturbance. Two straight pins were found within the burial, one on the sternum and one near the left forearm. A tuft of hair was recorded on the cranium.

A single bead was found near the woman's ear during laboratory cleaning of the cranium. The drawn glass bead was cylindrical and colored opaque "redwood" red on the surface with a transparent apple green core. The diameter was 0.31 cm, the length 0.9 cm.

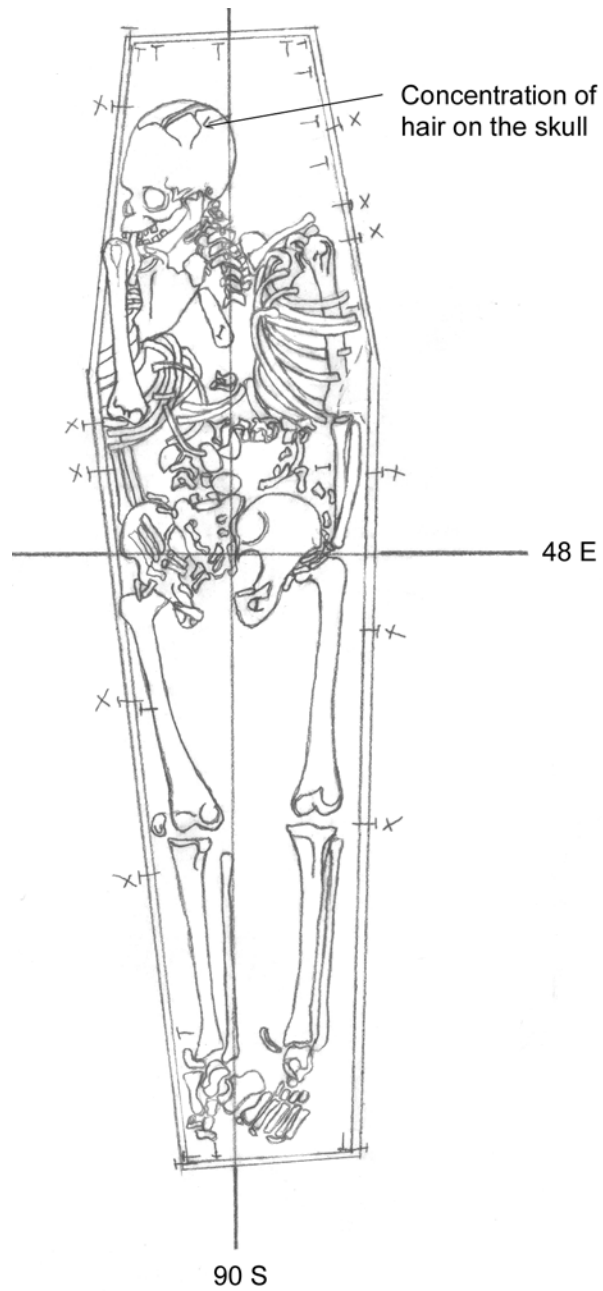


Burial 107 was immediately below Burial 89, offset 0.7' to 0.8' to the north. The drawing of the grave shaft outline for Burial 89

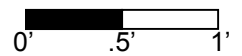
suggests that the two individuals shared a single shaft. The two women may have had similarly constructed coffins.

Burial 101 was immediately to the north of Burials 89 and 107. Field drawings indicate there was overlap between the two grave shaft outlines, but it is not possible to determine which of the graves cut into the other. Because the Burials 89/107 grave cut into Burial 111, an infant's grave (which is unusual at this cemetery and may indicate that the gravedigger did not know of the earlier grave), and because it is hypothesized that Burial 89 is roughly contemporaneous with surrounding burials 101, 95, and 109, the shared burial is assigned along with these others to the Late Middle temporal group.





**Burial #: 107**  
Drawn by: M. Schur  
Date: 12/27/91  
Drawing #: 301



## **Burial 108**

Catalog # 851

Datum Point: 34

Grid coordinates: S87.5/E53

Elevation of cranium: 5.40' asl

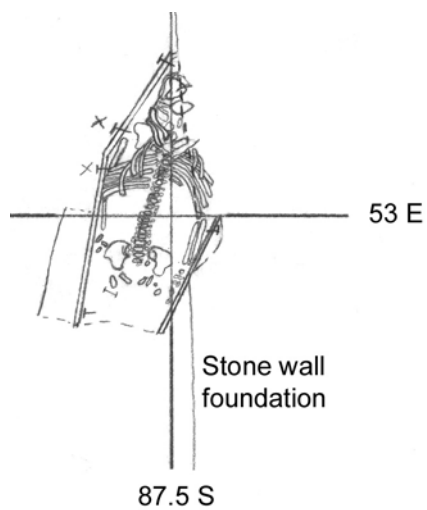
Temporal Group: Late-Middle

Burial 108, located along the north edge of former Republican Alley at the rear of former Lot 14, yielded the remains of an infant between 3 and 9 months old. The eastern end of the grave was truncated by a backhoe during clearing for the excavations, and the northeastern edge was cut by the rear foundation of one of the structures that once stood on Lot 14; only a small portion of the southern edge of the grave shaft outline was visible. The grave shaft fill soil was described as mottled silty clay. Excavation records mention that a cranial fragment, unrelated to Burial 108, was found above the skeletal remains on the north side. No other material was recovered from the grave fill.

The coffin lid was first recorded at an elevation of 5.46', and the bottom at 5.0'. The backhoe disturbance continued through the coffin, removing the entire eastern portion, and the northwest section of the coffin was also missing, truncated by the stone foundation. Nevertheless, the coffin shape was clearly hexagonal, and nails were recorded *in situ* along the south and north sides, at both top and bottom. A wood sample was later identified as Pine. The infant had been placed with the head to the west, arms resting at the sides. The legs and feet had been removed by the backhoe, and portions of the cranium were missing where the foundation had cut the grave.

Other than the coffin, the only artifacts found in association with the infant's remains were straight pins, recorded near the mandible, left ribs, middle vertebrae, and right ischium. Five pin fragments were cataloged in the lab.

Burial 108 was located just a few inches to the northeast of the foot of Burial 101, and about one foot higher in elevation. It was excavated a week later than Burial 101, and no mention is made in the records as to a stratigraphic relationship between the two grave shafts. A relationship between the burials cannot be ruled out. They are aligned, with a northwesterly orientation. Since the man interred in Burial 101 had a decorated coffin (one of the few found in the excavated cemetery), it is not unreasonable to suggest that that his grave surface may have been marked and/or decorated as well, in which case the placement of the infant may be seen as deliberate rather than accidental. Because of this possible association, Burial 108 is placed in the Late Middle Group.

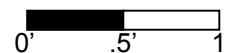


**Burial #: 108**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 12/27/91

Drawing #: 302



## **Burial 109**

Series 10

Catalog # 852

Datum Point: 34

Grid coordinates: S90.5/E54

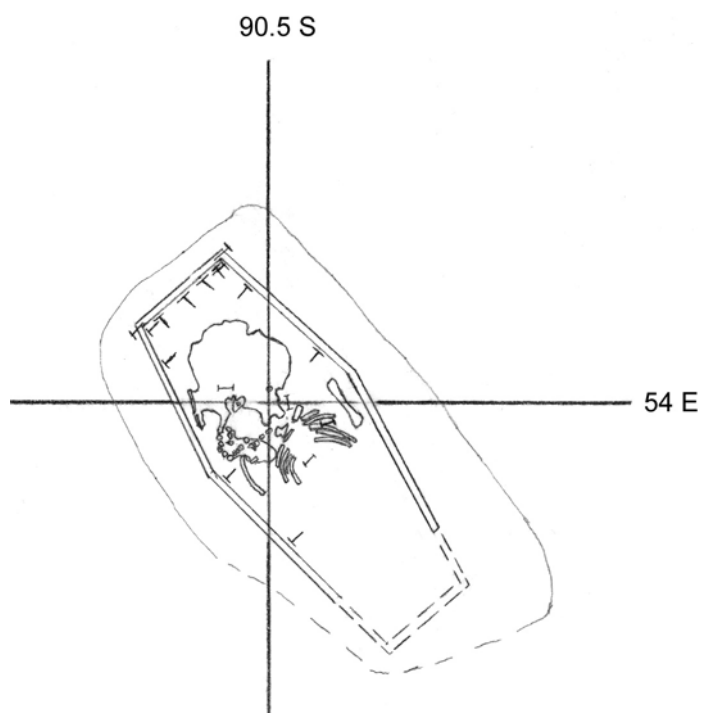
Elevation of cranium: 4.32' asl

Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 109 was of an infant between 8 and 16 months old. The grave was located within former Republican Alley at the rear of former Lot 14. Its shaft was filled with hard-packed mottled silty clay. The eastern end of the grave was truncated by a backhoe during excavation and was obscured.

The coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 4.63' in the northwest corner and 4.13' in the northeast corner, based on coffin nails found *in situ*. The base of the coffin was at an elevation of 4.18' in the center of the burial. A wood sample was identified as Pine. The coffin was hexagonal, and the infant was placed in the supine position with the head to the west. The remains were in poor condition, and the lower extremities were missing, probably due to backhoe damage. Four shroud pins were found, one on the cranium, one near the jaw, and two on the ribs. The one on the cranium adhered to a fragment of linen.

Burial 109 was located just northeast of Burial 111, half a foot lower in elevation. It may have truncated the east side of Burial 111, thus post-dating it. The grave of Burials 89 and 107 also truncated Burial 111. Because of its stratigraphic position, Burial 109 has been assigned to the Late Middle temporal group.

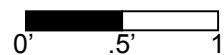


**Burial #: 109**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 12/29/91

Drawing #: 304



## **Burial 110**

Series 11

Catalog # 853

Datum Point: 40

Grid coordinates: S90/E78

Elevation of cranial fragments: 5.33' asl

Temporal Group: Undetermined

Burial 110, located in Republican Alley, consisted of a small pile of secondarily-deposited cranial fragments of an infant less than two and a half months old. The soil surrounding the fragments consisted of gray brown fine sandy silt adjacent to yellow clay and deposits of overburden and brick. Excavators noted that there was no coffin outline apparent. The bone was first recorded at an elevation of 5.33', and the lowest elevation was 4.94'. Two nails were found with the bones. Excavators noted green stains on the skeletal fragments, which they believed might be from green linoleum from a 20<sup>th</sup> century structure (rather than stains from decomposed copper alloy pins).

The bones assigned to Burial 110 lay 0.61' above an intact burial, Burial 123. Several other very disturbed burials, including Burials 99, 117, and 112, were located nearby. It seems likely that these burials lay within the uppermost, and latest, stratum of the burial ground, and were thus exposed to disturbances from 19<sup>th</sup> century construction as well as from heavy machinery during the current project.

The field drawing did not represent remains *in situ* within in a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

## Burial 111

Series 10

Catalog # 854

Datum Point: 34

Grid coordinates: S91.5/E52

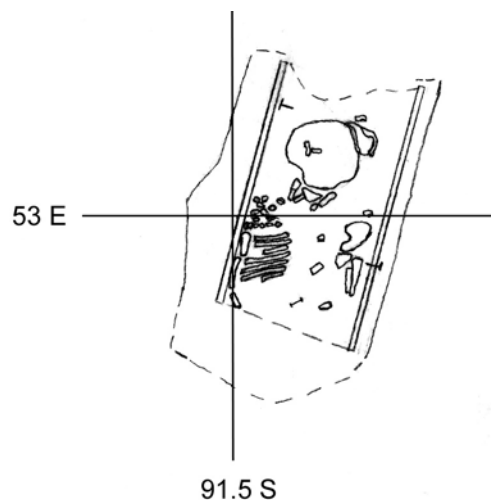
Elevation of cranium: 4.87' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 111 was of a child between 8 and 16 months old. The grave was located within former Republican Alley. It had been partially disturbed along the western edge by the grave shaft for Burials 89 and 107. The grave shaft, coffin, and skeletal remains were also truncated on the east, though no cause is suggested in the field records; machine damage, which is recorded nearby, is a possible explanation. Alternatively, it is possible Burial 111 was disturbed on the east by the grave shaft of Burial 109 (located to the northeast of Burial 111, 0.5' lower in elevation and intact). There is a discrepancy in the recordation of Burials 109 and 111, however, that leaves their relationship unclear.

The Burial 111 coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 4.88', the base at 4.83'. It was probably four-sided in shape. The infant had been placed with the head to the west. The remains were in poor condition, fragmented and disarticulated, and had to be removed as a single unit with surrounding soil. A single straight pin was recorded in the stomach area, but was not recoverable.

Burial 111 was partially cut by and thus pre-dates Burial 89. It may also have been truncated by the grave shaft for Burial 109. Burial 111 is assigned by default to the Middle Group.

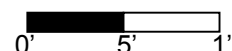


**Burial #: 111**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 12/29/91

Drawing #: 303



## Burial 112

Catalog # 855

Datum Point: 40

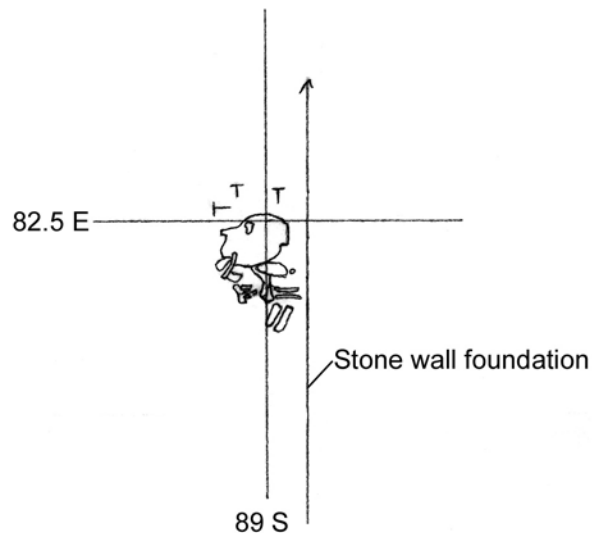
Grid coordinates: S89/E82.5

Elevation of cranium: 4.52' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 112, located along the north edge of former Republican Alley, represented the remains of an infant between 3 and 9 months old, consisting of crushed and fragmented bone. Associated soil was described as compacted sandy clay, presumably the grave fill, from which no artifacts were recovered. The grave had been cut into along the north side by a stone foundation for a Duane Street building.

Excavation began at an elevation of 4.54'. No coffin wood or wood stains were identified, although three nails were found apparently *in situ* on the west side, suggesting the head of a coffin. Four pins or green stains of pins were recorded *in situ* as well, but none were recoverable. Based on the position of the nails and the crushed cranial fragments, the infant appears to have been placed with the head to the west. Absent temporal evidence, Burial 112 is assigned to the Middle Group.

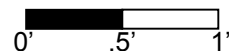


### Burial #: 112

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/4/92

Drawing #: 309





### **Burial 113**

Catalog # 856

Datum Point: 38

Grid coordinates: S91.5/E60

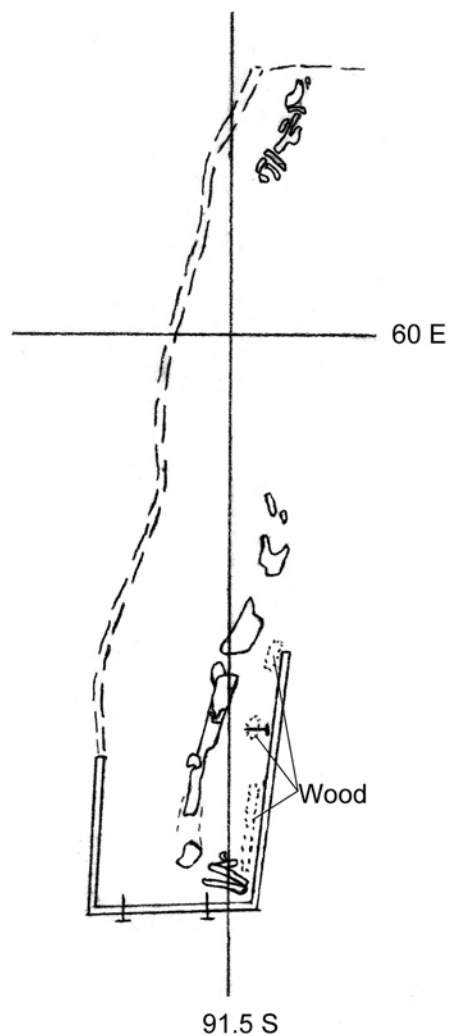
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 3.62' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 113, located in former Republican Alley to the rear of former Lot 14, was very disturbed, possibly by recent construction activity, though earlier disturbance cannot be ruled out. Only a few bones from the jaw and lower left limb bones were extant. The remains were of an adult of undetermined age and sex. No soil description for the grave shaft fill or surrounding soil was provided in the field notes. A curved wood fragment recovered from the fill was cataloged as a possible handle of some kind, but may well have been natural. This item was not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

A coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 3.68' at the foot (east) end. Only the eastern end of the coffin was intact, though the south side could be vaguely identified from staining as well. Three coffin nails were recorded *in situ*, two at the top of the foot board and one along the north side. It was not possible to determine the shape of the coffin, nor was the wood identified. It is clear, however, that the individual was interred with their head to the west, based on the position of skeletal fragments in the burial. The highest skeletal elements (the left foot and a cranial fragment) were recorded at an elevation of 3.62'. No artifacts other than the coffin remains were found in association with the burial.

Burial 113 lay between Burial 104 (to the north) and Burial 122 (to the south). The relationship among the three cannot be determined. All were at similar elevations, though Burial 113 was much more disturbed than the other two; it may have been slightly shallower originally, thus more susceptible to construction related disturbance. Alternatively, it may have been disturbed by the surrounding interments. These three burials may have been aligned with each other and with Burial 105 to their south. In the absence of other temporal evidence, Burial 113 has been assigned to the Middle temporal group.

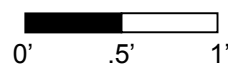


**Burial #: 113**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/15/92

Drawing #: 326



## **Burial 114**

Catalog # 857

Datum Point: 41

Grid coordinates: S94.5/E91

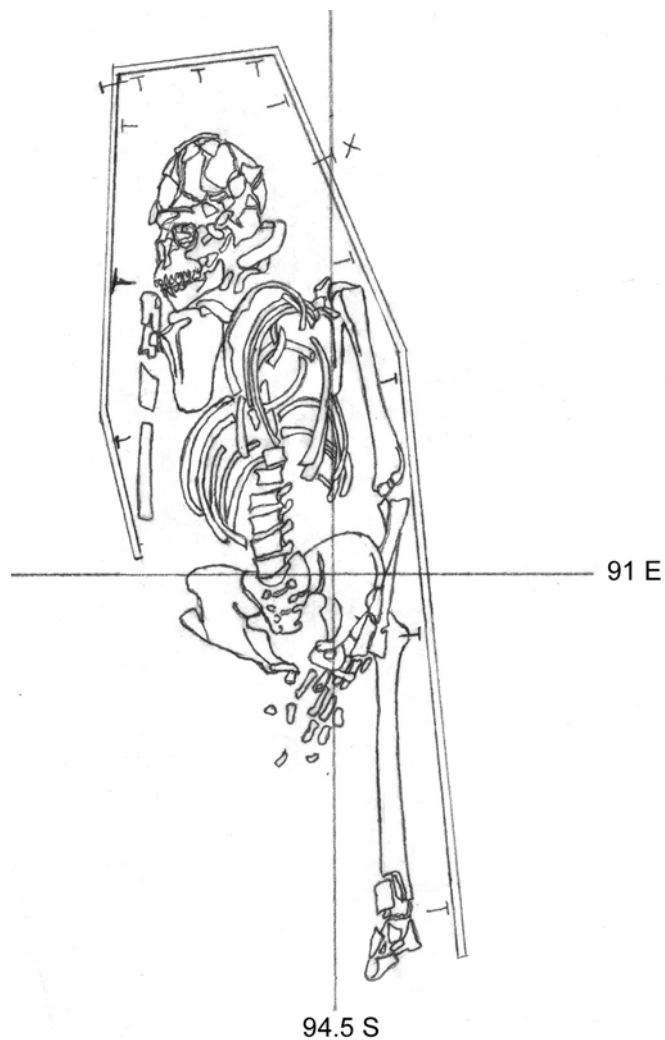
Elevation of cranium: 3.79' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

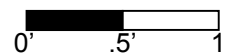
Burial 114, located in former Republican Alley to the rear of former Lot 15, was of a man between 45 and 50 years of age. The associated soil was described as gray brown sandy silt with yellow inclusions of fine silt and rock, but no grave shaft outline was recorded. The burial had been disturbed, and the southeast portion truncated; field notes indicate machine damage, but it is also possible this area was disturbed by 19<sup>th</sup>-century construction.

The man's coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 4.02', the bottom at 3.24'. It was hexagonal in shape. No nails were recorded at the top, but many were recorded *in situ* around the bottom perimeter. The man had been placed in the supine position with his head to the west and with his hands resting over his pelvis. His skeletal remains were in poor condition, the skull was crushed and the right hand, right leg, right upper ilium, and the distal end of the left leg were missing due to construction disturbance. The right ribs were pushed up and to the left. Examination of the dentition in the field and in the laboratory identified deliberate modification, specifically mesial filing. No artifacts other than the coffin itself were found in association with the deceased.

Burial 114 did not overlap with any other excavated burial. It appears to be part of a roughly-discernable northwest-to-southeasterly row of graves. This row may reflect a contour in the original landscape. Lacking evidence to place Burial 114 earlier or later in time, we have assigned it to the Middle temporal group.



**Burial #: 114**  
Drawn by: M. Schur  
Date: 1/4/92  
Drawing #: 310



## Burial 115

Series 12

Catalog # 858

Datum Point: 41

Grid coordinates: S89.5/E89

Elevation of cranium: 3.81' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

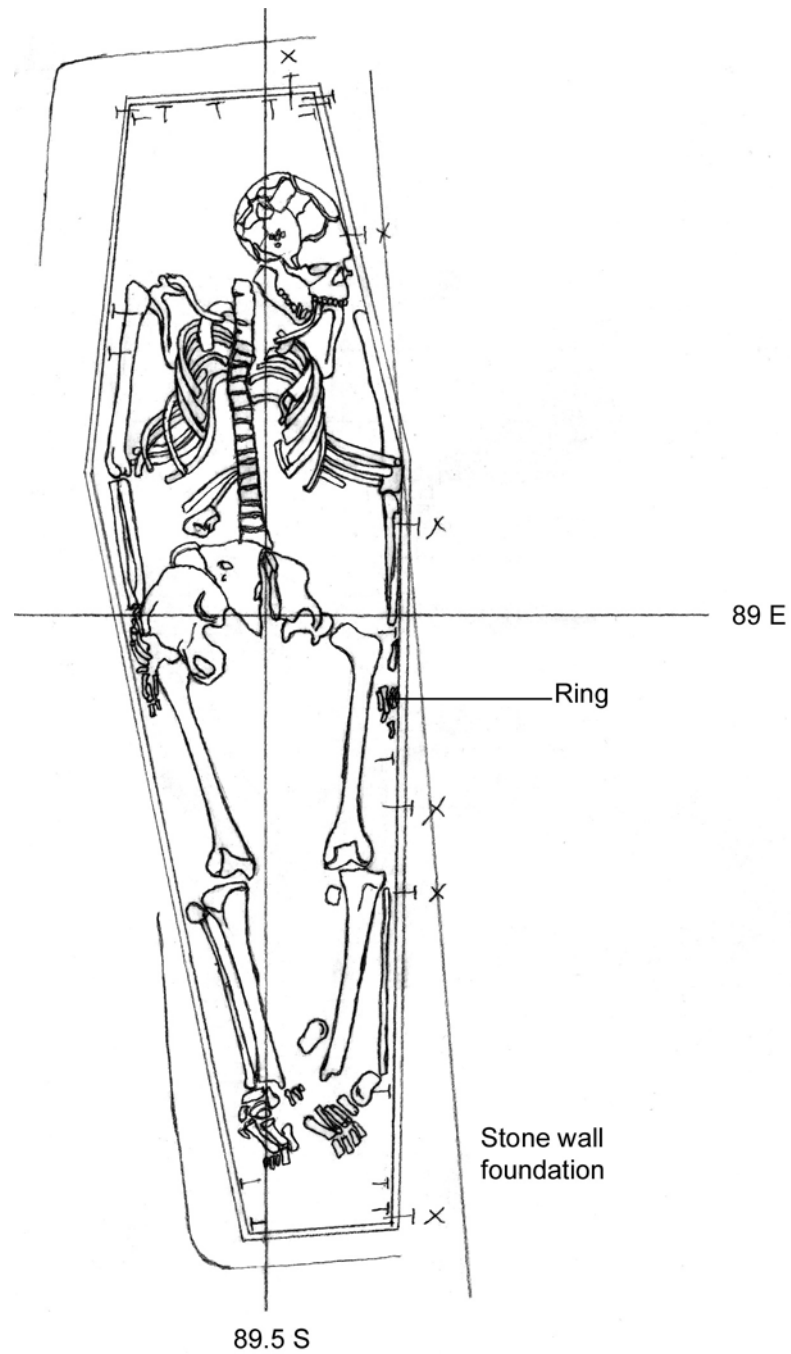
Burial 115, located along the north side of former Republican Alley at the rear of Lot 15, yielded the remains of a woman between 25 and 35 years of age. The rear foundation wall for a Duane Street structure lay above the north edge of the grave. The side of the grave shaft outline was not visible, but the foundation wall apparently had not disturbed the coffin itself. The fill soil in the shaft was described as mottled silty clay, and no artifacts were recovered from this soil.

The coffin lid was at an elevation of 4.12', and the bottom at 3.47'. It was hexagonal in shape. The woman had been laid out in the supine position with her head to the west and her arms placed at her sides. The skeletal remains were in fair condition. A copper alloy ring was found on the woman's left hand. The ring, found in two pieces, was 1.8 cm in diameter and plain.

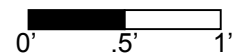


Burial 115 was immediately adjacent to the south of the grave that contained the a interment of a woman and children, Burials 142, 144, and 149. Burial 115 was at approximately the same elevation as Burial 142, but it appears to have cut into and slightly disturbed the southwest portion of the latter's coffin, and thus is was probably the later of the two graves.

In the absence of other temporal evidence, Burial 115 is assigned to the Middle temporal group.



**Burial #: 115**  
Drawn by: M. Schur  
Date: 1/5/92  
Drawing #: 311



## **Burial 116**

Series 13

Catalog # 861 and 2148

Datum Point: 40

Grid coordinates: S95.5/E81.5

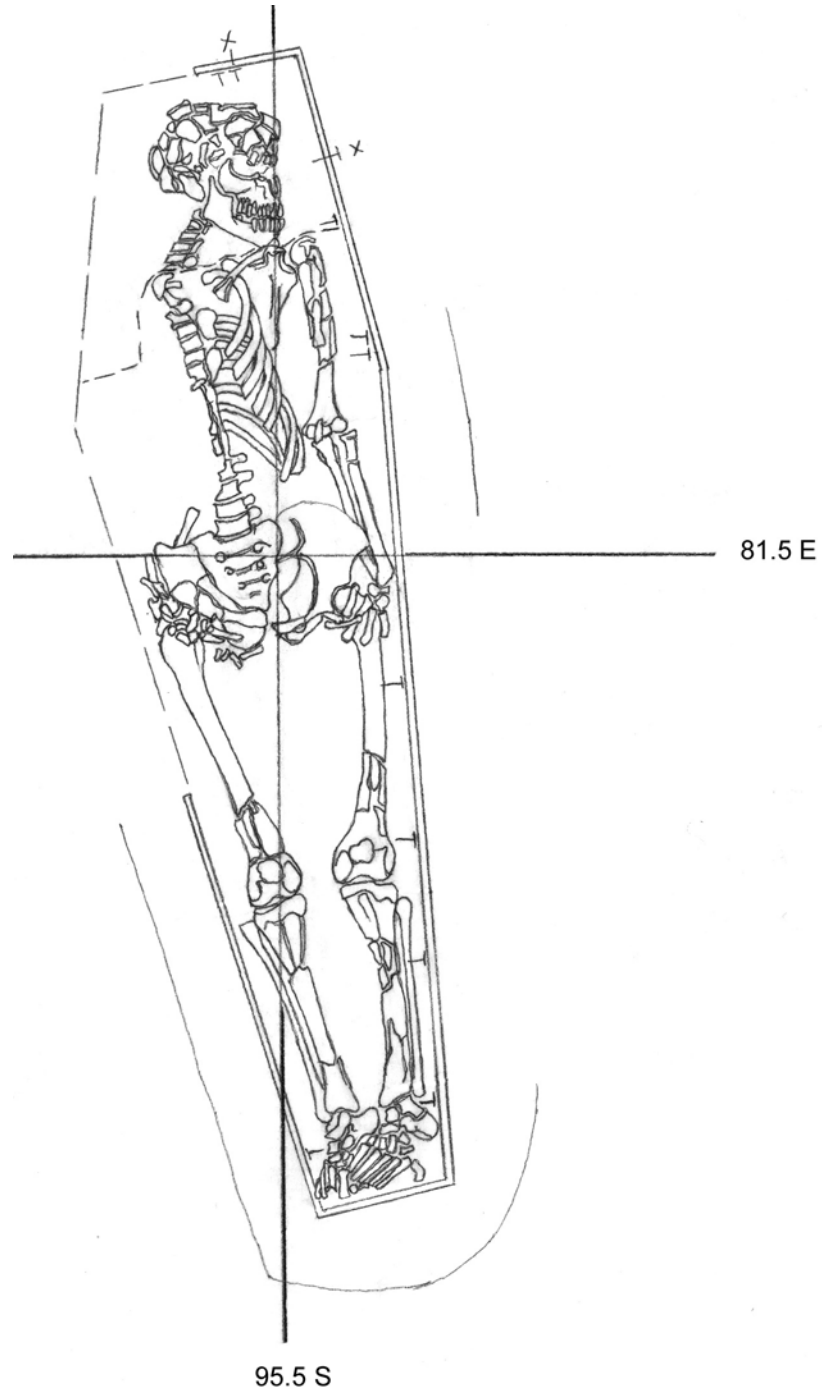
Elevation of cranium: 3.64' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

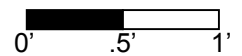
Burial 116 was of a man between 45 and 55 years of age. The grave was located near the south edge of former Republican Alley. Associated soil was described as yellowish brown clay with sand. Two ceramic items that likely came from the nearby stoneware kiln (a kiln spacer and a waste sherd) were recovered from the grave shaft fill. It should be noted, however, that the shaft had been disturbed. The south side had been disturbed by construction and/or demolition episodes, marked by a deposit containing rubble, brick, and galvanized wire. In addition, the burial was damaged by the backhoe during fieldwork; excavators noted that this damage accounted for the loss of the right ribs and arm.

The man's coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 4.29' based on coffin nails recorded *in situ* in its north wall. The western end of the burial was lower in elevation than the eastern end, which had slumped into the adjacent Burial 154. The man had been laid in a hexagonal coffin, in the supine position with his head to the west and with his arms at his sides, his hands resting on his pelvis. A small stone was recovered from an abdominal soil sample. This item was cataloged but was not salvaged from the laboratory after the collapse of the World Trade Center on 9-11-2001.

Burial 116 was the first to be exposed in what turned out to be a group of three graves. Superimposed Burials 133 and 154 were found lying immediately to the west of Burial 116. The precise spatial relationship between Burial 116 and Burial 133 is somewhat unclear from the field records; they appear to have lain end-to-end, with the head of Burial 116 at the foot of Burial 133. The foot of Burial 154 apparently lay beneath the head end of Burial 116. A separate catalog number, #2148, was assigned in the lab to material collected in the area where Burial 116 and Burial 154 overlapped. These artifacts included nail and bone fragments. All three burials are assigned to the Middle temporal group, absent temporal evidence that would place them otherwise.



**Burial #: 116**  
Drawn by: M. Schur  
Date: 1/10/92  
Drawing #: 315





## **Burial 117**

Series 11

Catalog # 862

Datum Point: 40

Grid coordinates: S91.5/E76.5

Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 4.14' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 117 was highly disturbed, the minimal remains recovered including only a few bone fragments, identified as those of a fetus. No description of the grave shaft was recorded, and no remains of a coffin were preserved. The highest elevation recorded was 4.04'. One nail fragment that was not clearly from a coffin was recovered.

Burial 117 overlay Burial 131. Only one bone (assessed as an infant) was recovered from Burial 131, and it is possible the two burials represent a single individual. Several other very disturbed burials, including Burials 99, 110, and 112, were located nearby. It seems likely that these burials lay within the uppermost, and latest, stratum of the burial ground, and were thus exposed to disturbances from 19<sup>th</sup> century construction as well as from heavy machinery during the current project.

The field drawing did not represent remains *in situ* within in a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

## Burial 118

Series 11a

Catalog # 863

Datum Point: 34

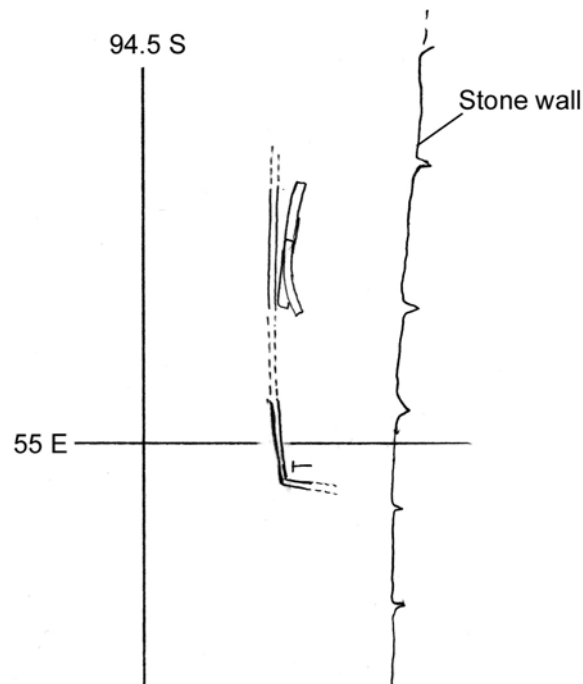
Grid coordinates: S94.5/E55

Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 4.18' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 118 held the remains of an adult of undetermined sex and age. The grave was located along the southern edge of former Republican Alley, and a foundation trench obscured the southern portion of the shaft, which contained mottled silty clay. Burial 105 also had disturbed the eastern end of the burial.

The coffin lid was first encountered at elevations of 4.26' to 4.43' along the remaining portion of the north side, and the bottom was reached at 4.18'. The southern, eastern, and part of the western side of the coffin had been destroyed by the stone foundation and Burial 105. A single nail was recorded *in situ* at the northwest corner of the coffin. It is not possible to determine the coffin shape or the position of the remains within the coffin. All that remained of the individual were rib fragments found along the north side of the burial. No artifacts other than the coffin remains were found. Lacking temporal evidence from artifacts or location, the burial is placed in the Middle Group.

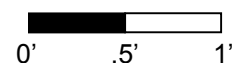


**Burial #: 118**

Drawn by: B.V.L.

Date: 1/6/92

Drawing #: 320



## **Burial 119**

Series 11

Catalog #864 and 1197

Datum Point: 40

Grid coordinates: S88.5/E72

Elevation of cranium: 3.79' asl

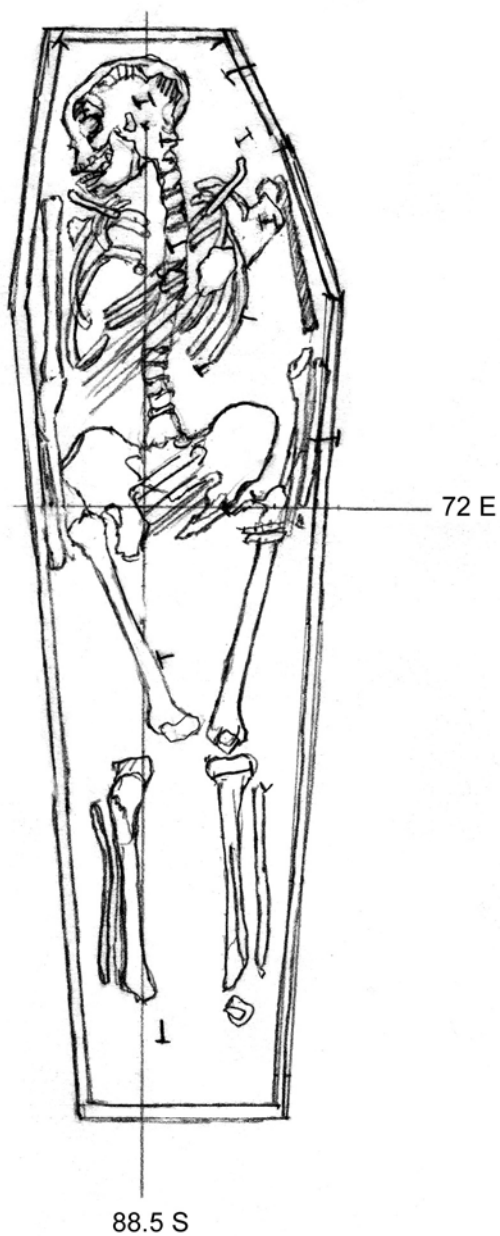
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 119 was of a man between 35 and 45 years of age. The grave was located within former Republican Alley at the rear of Lot 14. Its shaft fill was described as silty sand, from which no artifacts were recovered.

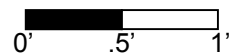
The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 3.91' based on nails found *in situ*, and the bottom was at 3.44'. The coffin was hexagonal in shape and the man had been placed in the supine position. His head was to the west and his arms were resting at his sides. The skeletal remains were in fair condition, with portions of the feet missing.

Three pins were recorded in situ, one on the cranium, one to the left of the cranium, and one on the left scapula; only two pin fragments were recovered and cataloged. An unidentified possible shell fragment was also recovered from the left side of the head.

Burial 119 truncated the eastern half of Burial 120. It appears that during the interment of Burial 119, disturbed bones from Burial 120 were laid aside to the north, immediately alongside the coffin of a third burial, Burial 202. Thus the Burial 119 interment occurred after both Burials 120 and 202 were already in place. Burial 119 also lay above Burial 218, which in turn lay above Burials 263 and 272. Because of its stratigraphic position, Burial 119 is placed in the Late Middle Group.



**Burial #: 119**  
Drawn by: E. S.  
Date: 1/14/92  
Drawing #: 324



## **Burial 120**

Series 11

Catalog # 865 and 1188

Datum Point: 40

Grid coordinates: S86.5/E70

Elevation of cranium: 3.54' asl

Temporal Group: Early

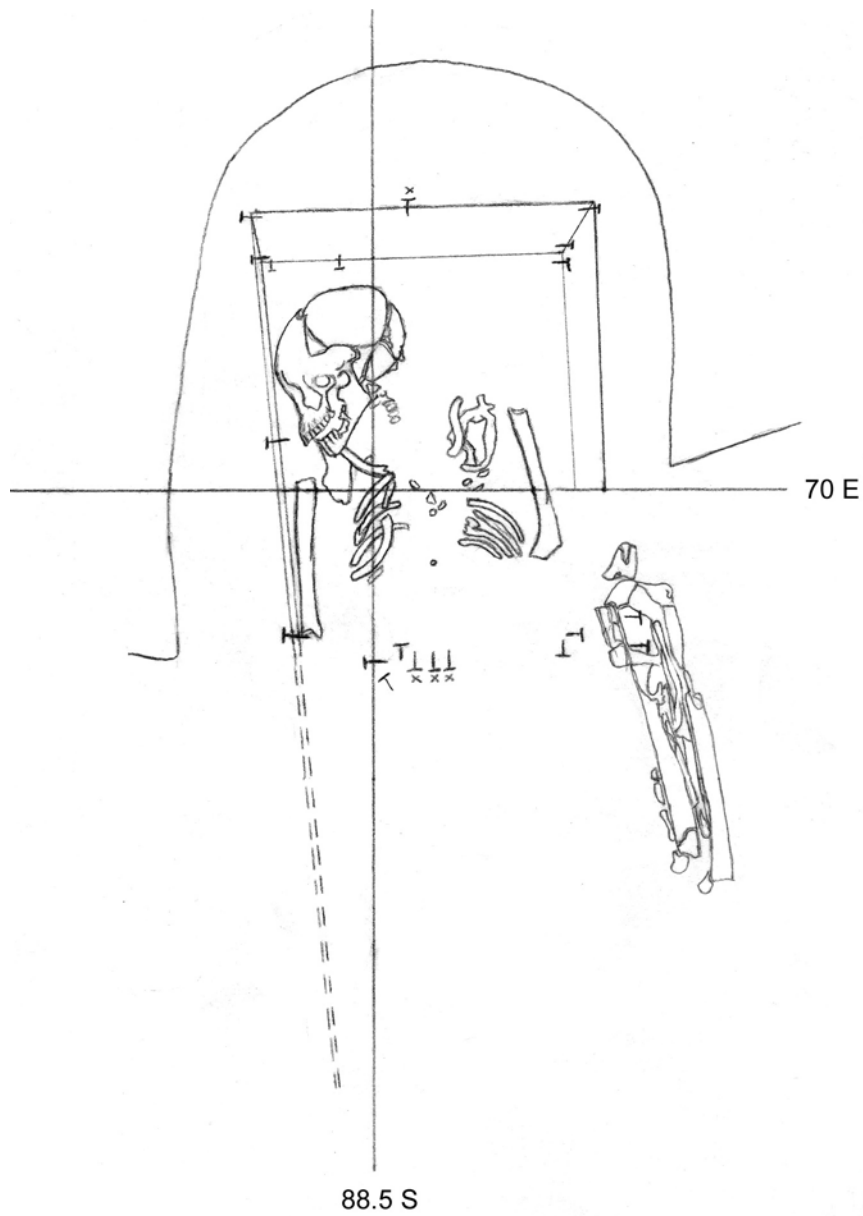
Burial 120 was of a woman between 25 and 34 years of age. The grave was located in former Republican Alley to the rear of former Lot 14. The shaft fill soil was described as a mixture of sand, silt, and clay; no artifacts were recovered from it. The eastern half of the grave had been removed during the later interment of Burial 119.

The woman's coffin lid was first exposed at an elevation of 4.36' based on recorded elevations of coffin nails found *in situ* in the center of the west end. Portions of the north and south coffin walls were also present. As excavation continued in order to expose the woman's remains, Burial 119 was encountered. Excavation of the Burial 120 was halted to fully expose Burial 119. Excavation continued approximately one month later. The woman's coffin bottom was reached at an elevation of 3.25'.

During excavation of Burial 202 to the north, the disarticulated leg bones belonging to Burial 120 were discovered in a small pile, wedged between Burial 202 and Burial 119. These remains were given the catalog # 1188. Apparently when the interment of Burial 119 took place, the gravedigger laid the displaced bones from Burial 120 alongside the coffin of Burial 202.

The coffin of Burial 120 does not appear to have been shouldered, as it was wider at the head, and based on the field drawings it probably tapered from head to foot. The woman had been laid in the supine position, but due to the truncation of the woman's burial it is impossible to determine the arm position. No artifacts other than the coffin itself were found in association with this burial.

Because the coffin was likely four-sided and tapered, and because the later Burial 119 truncated more than half the grave (suggesting its presence was unknown to the gravedigger), Burial 120 is placed in the Early temporal group.

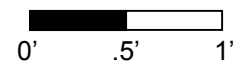


**Burial #: 120**

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 1/19/92

Drawing #: 334



## **Burial 121**

Series 11

Catalog # 866

Datum Point: 73

Grid coordinates: S86/E70

Elevation of cranium: 4.19' asl

Temporal Group: Early

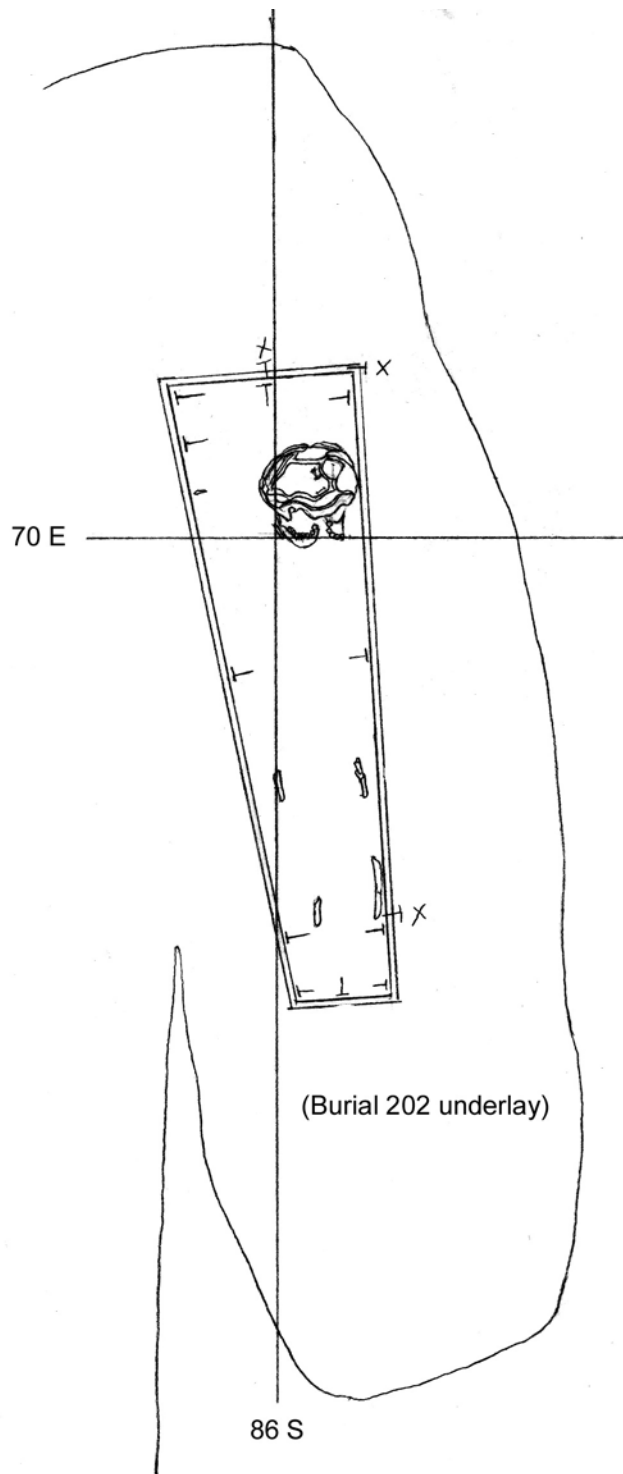
Burial 121 was of a child between two and half to four and a half years old. The grave was shared with Burial 202, which lay directly beneath and held remains identified as a probable female aged 12 to 18 years. The shaft fill was described as mottled brown sand, with gray-brown silty clay and yellow-brown or reddish sandy silt. (The south side of the grave shaft outline was not discernable during excavation.)

The child had been laid in a four-sided coffin that tapered toward the foot. The coffin lid was exposed in the center of the large grave shaft outline at an elevation of 4.14', and the coffin bottom was at an elevation of 3.88'. Nails were recorded *in situ* at top and bottom. The wood was not identified.

The deceased was in the supine position, with the head to the west. Due to poor preservation of the remains, it was not possible to determine arm position. Only small sections of the left and right tibias and left and right femurs were present. The child's skull was crushed, but teeth were recovered *in situ*.

Two straight pins were recorded on the cranium, and numerous pin fragments were recorded in the laboratory. One seed was recovered from within the child's coffin, near the mandible, and possible twigs or woody stems were recovered west of the child's cranium inside the coffin. Neither the seed nor the twigs were identified. The seed was not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. The small possible twigs were placed with the human remains and have been reinterred along with the skeletal remains and pins.

Burial 121 lay directly above Burial 202, and was oriented along the same axis; as noted above, the two appear to have shared the same grave. It is not possible to determine with certainty whether the child was interred at the same time as Burial 202, or shortly after, or even much later in time. However, since a separate grave outline was not discerned for Burial 121, a short time span for the two interments is probably more likely. Burial 202 is assigned to the Early temporal group, as is its neighboring grave to the south (Burial 120), and the child burial has been kept with them in the Early group.

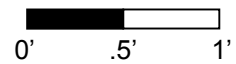


**Burial #: 121**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/21/92

Drawing #: 442





## **Burial 122**

Catalog # 867

Datum Point: 34 (coffin lid); 38 (skeletal remains)

Grid coordinates: S93/E61

Elevation of cranium: 4.64' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

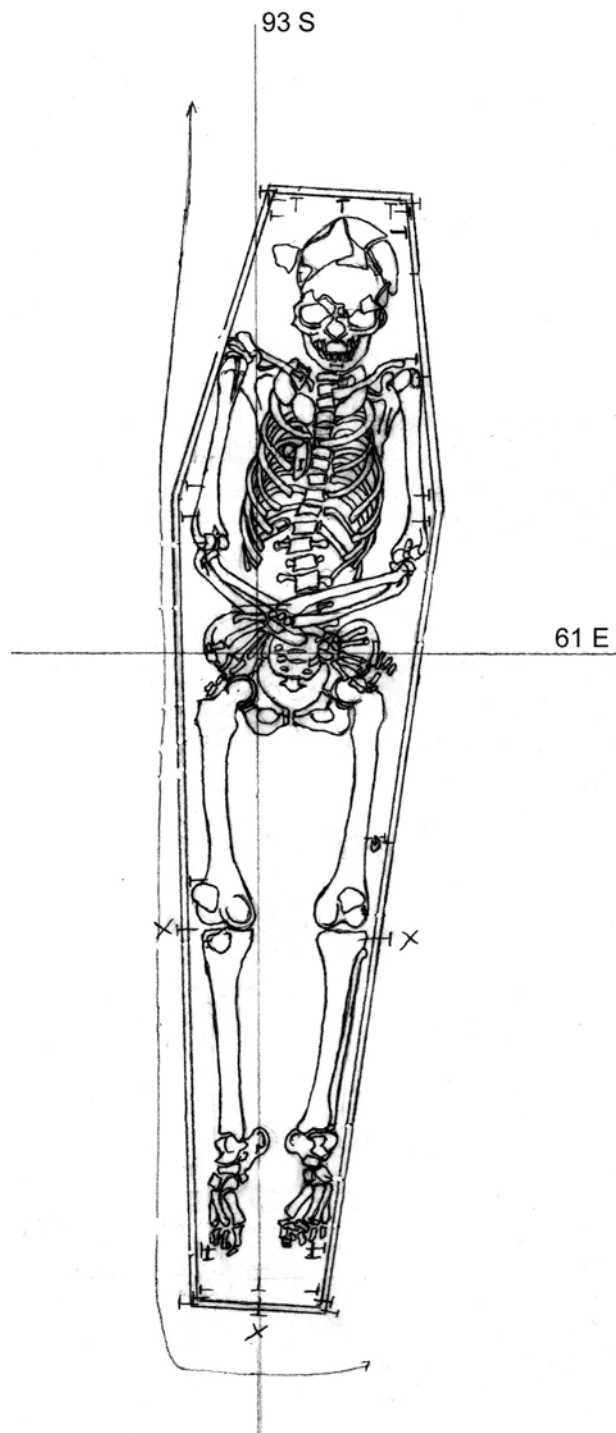
Burial 122 was of a woman between 18 and 20 years of age. The grave was located in former Republican Alley, behind former Lot 14. Its shaft, which was discernable along the south and east sides of the grave, was filled with soil described as mottled silty clay. No artifacts were recovered from the grave shaft fill.

The young woman's coffin lid was first recorded at elevations of 4.47' in the east to 4.10' in the northwest. The lid had split lengthwise and had slumped down into the burial. After the lid had been sketched, the skeletal remains were exposed and the cranium recorded at an elevation of 3.44'. The coffin bottom was reached at 2.93'. The coffin was hexagonal in shape, with the head and foot boards sloping outward toward the top; a schematic profile was drawn. The wood was not identified. Nails were recorded *in situ*, symmetrically placed at the head and foot and along the sides. Three vertical nails, one at the foot and one on each side at the knee area, had attached the coffin lid to the sides.

Like the coffin, the skeletal remains were in very good condition, though the skull was fragmented and some erosion of bone was noted. The woman had been placed with her head to the west, supine, with her arms crossed over her pelvis. Pins were noted on her mandible, right scapula, right clavicle, corpus sterni, right twelfth rib head, and first lumbar vertebrae. A single tooth (a molar) was found lying next to the left femur. No other artifacts were found in association with this burial.

Burial 122 was immediately south of Burial 113, and apparently slightly lower in elevation. Burial 113, unlike Burial 122, was severely disturbed, and it is possible this occurred during the interment of Burial 122 and/or Burial 104 (further to the north).

In the absence of evidence from artifacts or location that would place it earlier or later, Burial 122 is assigned to the Middle temporal group.

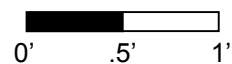


**Burial #: 122**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/9/92

Drawing #: 313



## **Burial 123**

Series 11B

Catalog # 868

Datum Point: 40

Grid coordinates: S89.5/E80

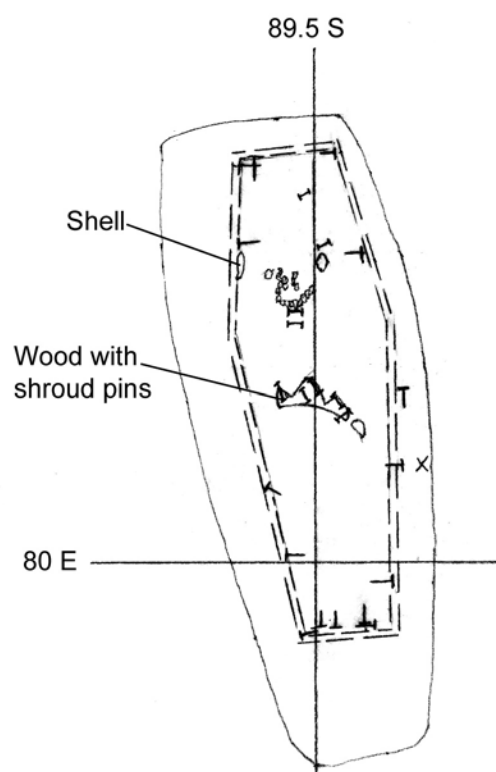
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 4.04' asl

Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 123, located in former Republican Alley, held the remains of an infant between eight and sixteen months old. The grave shaft fill was described as reddish brown silt and clay; it contained no artifacts.

The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 4.33', the bottom at 4.12'. It was probably hexagonal in shape, though its outline was not clear. The child had been placed with the head to the west, based on the location of teeth. Skeletal remains were in poor condition and consisted solely of teeth and some possible cranial fragments. Five shroud pins were found adhering to a wood fragment at the center of the coffin.

Stratigraphically, Burial 123 lay 1.50' above the northwest corner of the Burial 177 grave shaft, and approximately 0.60' above the southwestern corner of the grave shaft of Burial 126/143. Burial 110, a small pile of disturbed bones, lay 0.61' above the west end of Burial 123. Because of its stratigraphic position, placing it later in time than the Early Group Burial 177 and also later than the Middle Group pair in Burials 126/143, Burial 123 is assigned to the Late Middle group.

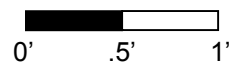


**Burial #: 123**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/8/92

Drawing #: 312



## **Burials 124/129**

Series 14

Catalog #s 869, 874

Datum Point: Note: #41 is indicated on provenience sheets, but drawings indicate Datum Point 40; based on photographs that show adjacent burials, it appears Datum 41 was actually used.

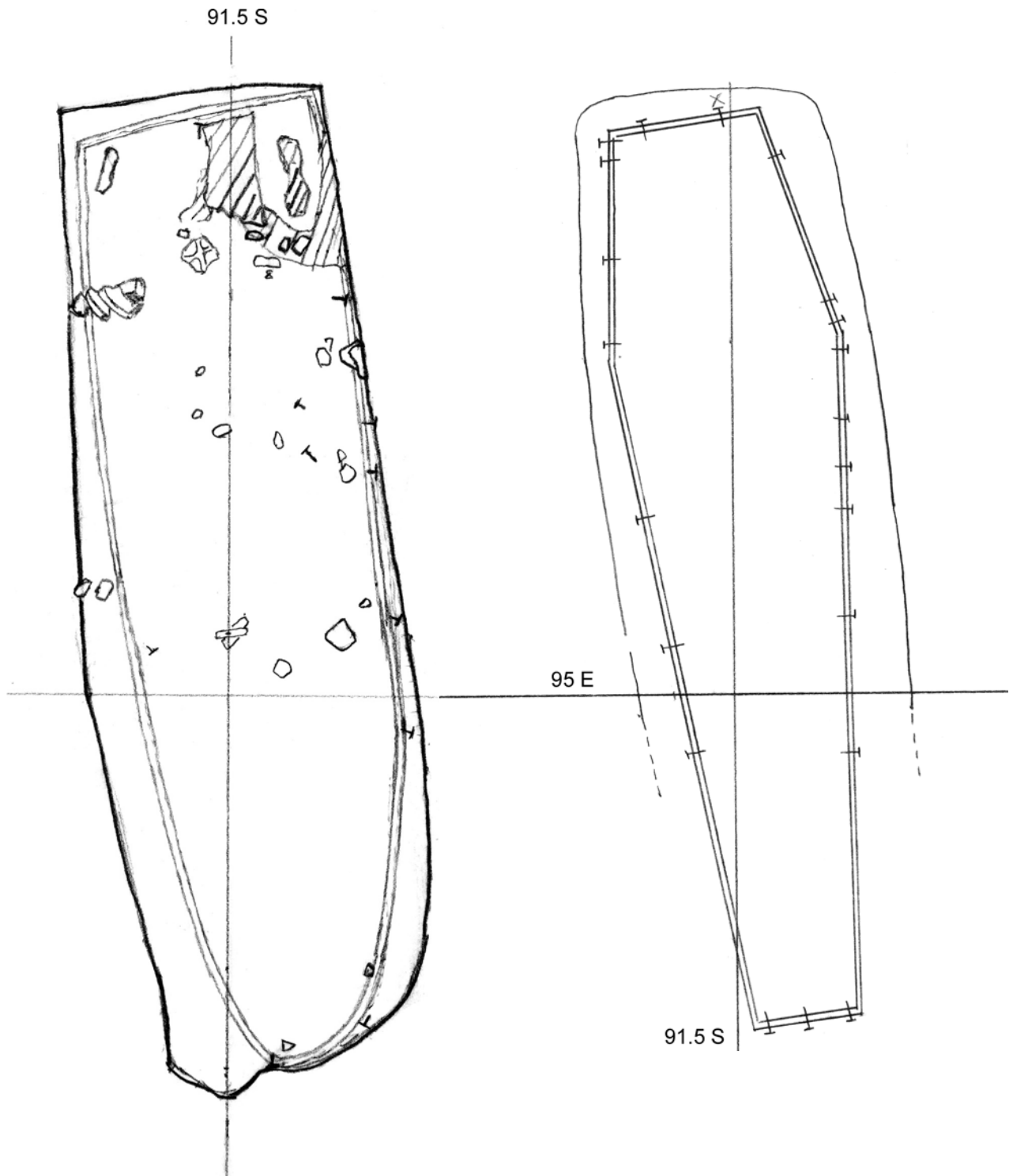
Grid coordinates: S91.5/E95

Elevation of skeletal remains (highest): 4.01' asl

Temporal Group: Burial 124, Undetermined; Burial 129, Middle

Burial 124 consisted of scattered adult bone and tooth fragments. These lay above a coffin designated Burial 129, which in turn contained no skeletal remains. Excavators hypothesized that when Burial 129 was interred it completely displaced Burial 124; however, it is not possible to determine whether one or two burials are actually represented. The coffin lid recorded as belonging to Burial 129 was fairly well preserved, though the boards had separated and slumped inward. The coffin was first drawn as 4-sided, slightly tapered toward the "foot" end; however, the final burial drawing represents the coffin as hexagonal in shape. Associated soil was described as dark brown sandy silt mottled with yellow fine silt. A rubble "disturbance" was noted on the east and southeast sides of the burial. Ceramic (local stoneware) fragments were found and recorded in what was interpreted as a disturbed context overlying Burial 129.

The uppermost remains designated Burial 124 were uncovered at an elevation of 4.01', and the top of the coffin designated Burial 129 was at 3.67'. The bottom of the coffin was at 2.42'. The skeletal remains recovered consisted of teeth, an occipital fragment of the skull, and the distal end of a humerus.

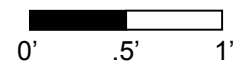


**Burial #: 124 (left, scattered elements) and 129 (right)**

Drawn by: E.S.; B.V. Ludwig

Date: 1/12/92; 1/14/92

Drawing #s: 316, 323



## **Burial 125**

Catalog # 870

Datum Point: 45

Grid coordinates: S64.5/E52

Elevation of cranium: 3.96' asl

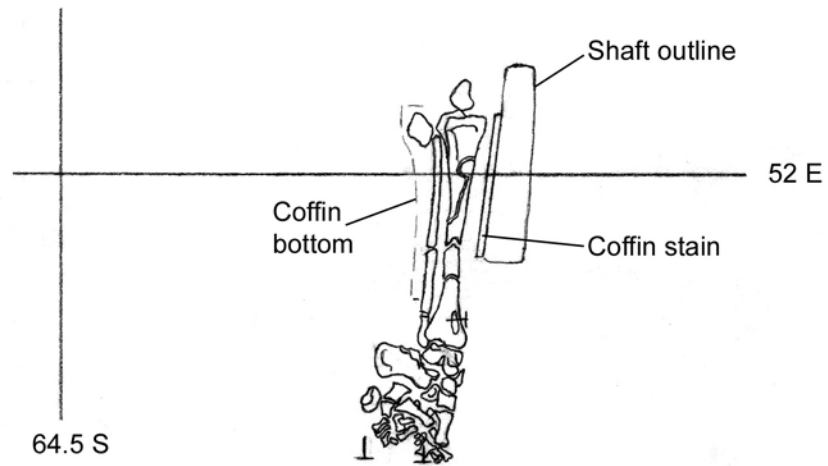
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 125 was of a probable woman, whose age could not be determined. It had been severely disturbed by a 19<sup>th</sup> century foundation (the west side of a structure on Lot 14), and consisted only of partial left lower leg and foot bones. The associated soil was described as grayish brown sandy silt.

The excavator noted that the coffin in general was in extremely poor condition. No trace of the lid was encountered. The bottom was fairly intact under and near the left lower leg, and only a very small section of the side of the coffin was noticed as a dark organic stain. A grave cut was indicated on the field drawing at the east side of the organic stain. The elevation of the coffin stain was recorded at 3.75' and the bottom wood at 4.09'. Three coffin nails were recorded in situ at the foot end of the burial. No artifacts other than the coffin remains were recovered in direct association with the deceased. A bottle glass fragment recovered later from the "coffin fill" soil sample was probably from the shaft fill matrix.

Burial 125 did not overlap with any other burials. It may have been part of a north-south row that also included Burials 188 and 162 (also disturbed by the foundation) to the north.

Because of its location well north of the line of post holes marking a fence at what was once the northern boundary of the cemetery, Burial 125 is assigned to the Late temporal group.

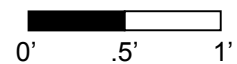


**Burial #: 125**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/17/92

Drawing #: 331





## **Burials 126 and 143**

Series 11B

Catalog # 871

Datum Point: 40

Grid coordinates: S88.5/E80.5

Elevation of cranium: Burial 126, 3.40' asl, Burial 143, 3.11' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

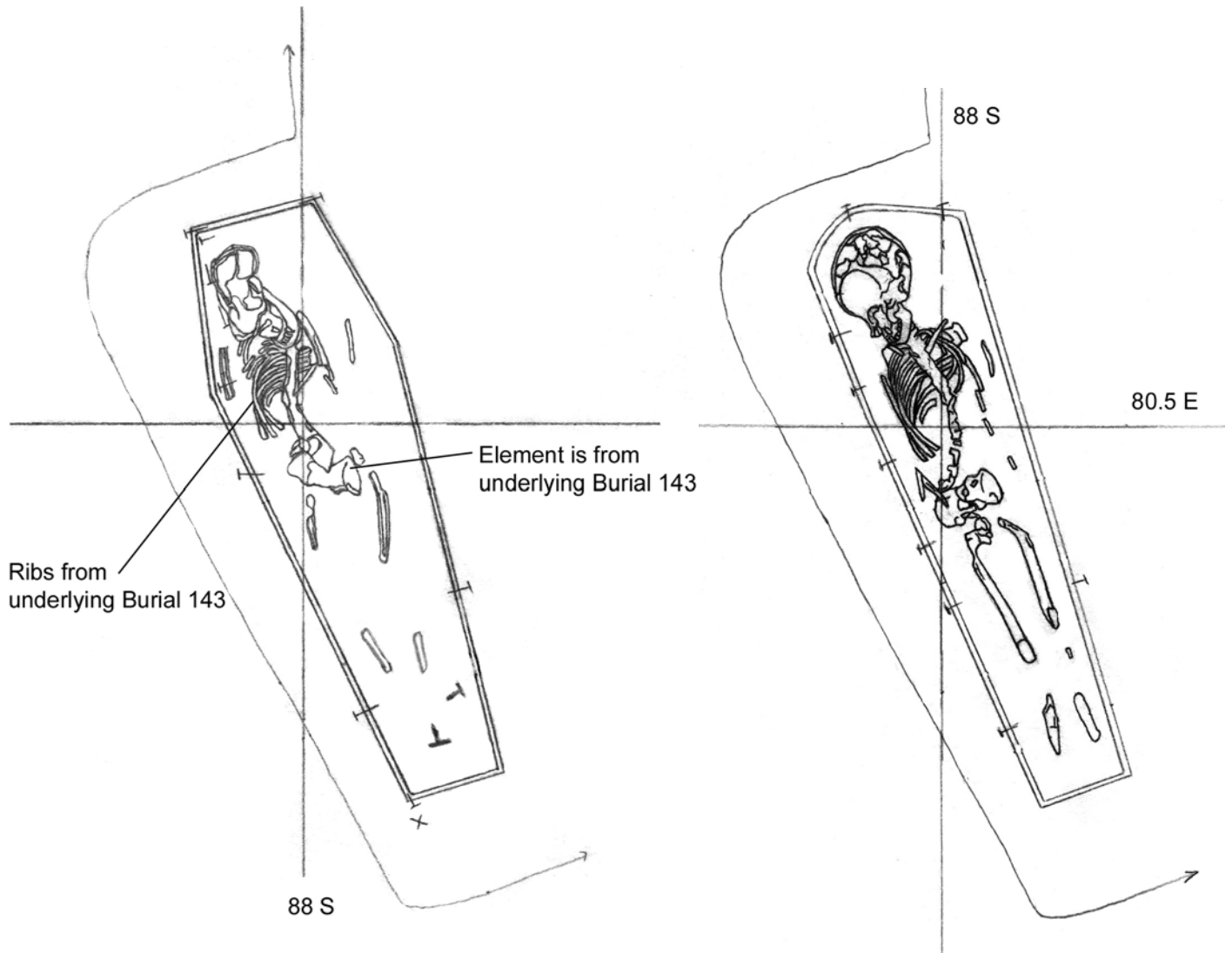
Burials 126 and 143 represent two children who shared a single coffin. Their ages were three and half to five and a half years (Burial 126), and six to ten years (Burial 143). The grave lay beneath a foundation wall from a 19<sup>th</sup>-century building on Lot 15. The shaft fill soil was described as very compact, very stony silt. It contained small fragments of wood scattered throughout, possibly from the disturbed coffin of Burial 261 which lay underneath. In addition, a shell and kiln furniture were observed in the grave shaft, but these items were apparently not retained. The northern part of the grave shaft outline had been cut into by a later grave to the north, Burial 198.

The stain from the Burial 126/143 coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 4.29' at the west end. The interior of the coffin contained soil described as softer and "iron stained," with some charcoal flecks. The skeletal remains of Burial 126 lay directly over and were exactly aligned with those of Burial 143, as though the two children had been laid one atop the other. The coffin itself was unusually deep in dimension, suggesting it was designed to hold two individuals. (Excavators noted a series of coffin nails resting inside the coffin and adjacent to the south side of the Burial 126 cranium, a possible indication that there were in fact two separate coffins, but based on a preponderance of evidence it is fairly certain that only one coffin contained both individuals.)

The coffin appears to have been hexagonal in shape, based on the stain from its south side. The coffin bottom was recorded at an elevation of 2.95' along the eastern foot board. A sample from the lid was later identified as Spruce. The children were buried with their heads to the west in the supine position. The Burial 126 cranium was described as crushed and mushy, and the surface of it pulled away with the soil. The child's post-cranial elements were eroded and the long bones were missing. Portions of the Burial 143 long bones were also missing.

Straight pins were noted on the skull and vertebral column of Burial 126 during excavation, though none were depicted *in situ* or recovered.

Burial 126/143 cut into and largely destroyed an underlying interment designated Burial 261. Burial 198 in turn cut into the northwest edge of Burial 126/143. Because the grave destroyed an underlying burial, Burial 126/143 is placed in the Middle temporal group.

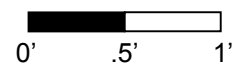


**Burial #: 126 (left) and 143 (right)**

Drawn by: M. Schur, W. Williams

Date: 1/16/92, 1/22/92

Drawing #s: 327 and 338



## **Burial 127**

Series 14

Catalog # 872

Datum Point: 41A (0.07' below DP 41)

Grid coordinates: S90/E95

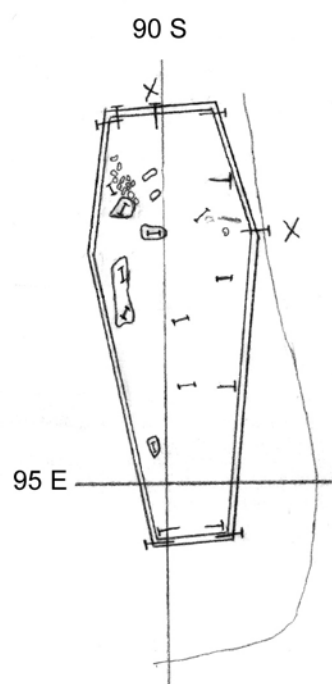
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 2.78' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 127 held the remains of a child eight to sixteen months old. The grave was located near the eastern limit of the preserved burials along former Republican Alley. Its shaft fill was described as reddish brown, very compact sandy silt, and no artifacts were recovered from within it.. The southern and western outlines of the grave shaft were not observed.

The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 3.68', based on a nail found on the western edge, and its bottom was at an elevation of 2.68', recorded along the northern edge. The coffin was hexagonal in shape, and the infant had been placed with the head to the west. Skeletal remains were in extremely poor condition, consisting only of teeth and two bone fragments. Ten shroud pins were mapped *in situ* (five adhering to wood fragments).

Burial 127 was immediately adjacent to the north side of Burial 124/129, but it is not possible to determine the stratigraphic relationship between these burials from field records. Burial 127, lacking temporal evidence, is assigned to the Middle Group.

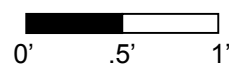


**Burial #: 127**

Drawn by: M.Schur

Date: 1/12/92

Drawing #: 317



## Burial 128

Series 11B

Catalog # 873

Datum Point: 40

Grid coordinates: S92.5/E83

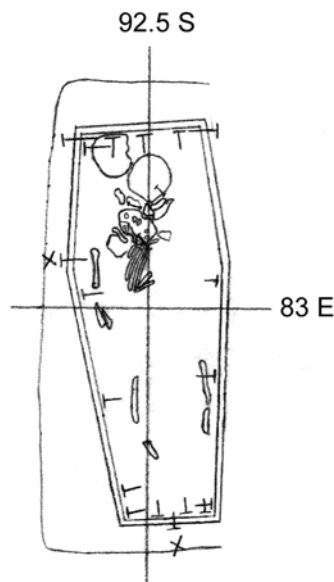
Elevation of cranium: 3.45' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 128 was of an infant under two and a half months old. The grave was located in former Republican Alley. The shaft outline was visible except on the north side, and its fill soil consisted of dark gray brown silt mottled with yellow silt, with no artifacts. The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 3.66', the bottom at 3.35'. A wood sample was identified as Cedar.

The coffin was hexagonal in shape, with the infant laid supine with the head to the west. Six teeth were present, but the skeletal remains were in poor condition. Three shroud pins were recorded, one at the left mandible, one on the skull, and one on the vertebral column.

The grave of Burial 128 was dug partially into the grave shaft of Burial 177, which lay approximately 1.40' below. Burial 177 is an Early Group burial of an adult of undetermined sex. Burials 169 (of a child) and 123 (of an infant) also overlay Burial 177. Since it had a hexagonal coffin and there is no other temporal evidence, Burial 128 is assigned to the Middle temporal group.

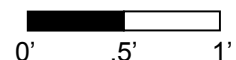


**Burial #: 128**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/16/92

Drawing #: 330



### **Burial 130**

Catalog # 875

Datum Point: 38

Grid coordinates: S92/E56

Elevation of cranium: 3.27' asl

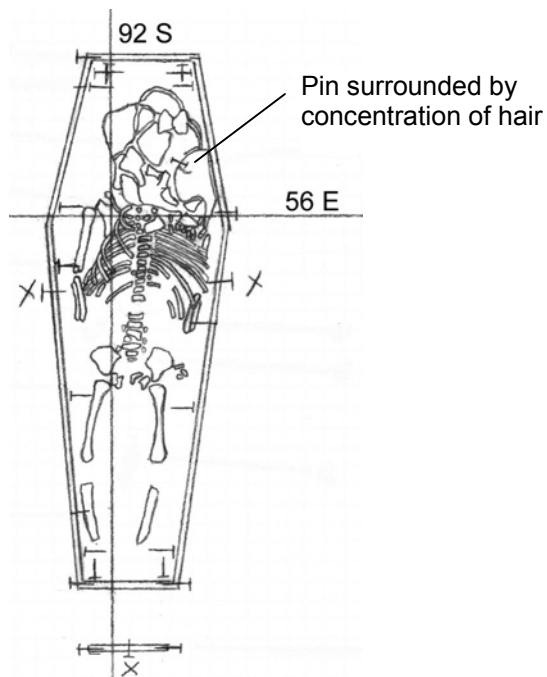
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 130, located in Republican Alley to the rear of Lot 14, held the remains of a child between one and two years old. Associated soil was described as mottled silty clay, though no grave shaft outline was recorded by excavators. The shaft fill yielded three bottle glass fragments and one unidentifiable tobacco pipe bowl fragment. The coffin was first encountered at an elevation of 3.71', based on nails found in the southwest corner, and the bottom was reached at 3.26' at the same corner. It was hexagonal in shape, with three nails in each corner (one at top and two at bottom) and three along each side. Two wood samples were identified, one as Cedar and one as Eastern Red Cedar.

The child had been placed in the supine position, head to the west, and arms at the sides. Skeletal remains were fragile but relatively complete. The cranium was crushed (though all deciduous teeth were present), and portions of the hands and feet were missing. One straight pin was recorded *in situ* on the cranium, surrounded by a concentration of hair.

The field drawing shows an extra coffin edge, thought at the time to be from a possible burial to the east, located approximately 0.3 feet to the east of Burial 130, with an elevation of 3.53'. However, in the photographs taken during excavation it appears that this edge was actually the top of the foot board of the Burial 130 coffin. The board would have been sloped outward toward the top, as was the case for a number of coffins excavated at the cemetery.

Burial 130 was located immediately adjacent to and at a similar elevation to Burials 122 and 113, but no direct stratigraphic relationship was recorded. Lacking evidence that would place it otherwise, Burial 130 is assigned to the Middle temporal group.

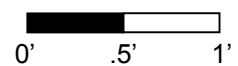


**Burial #: 130**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/15/92

Drawing #: 325



### Burial 131

Series 11

Catalog # 876

Datum Point: 40

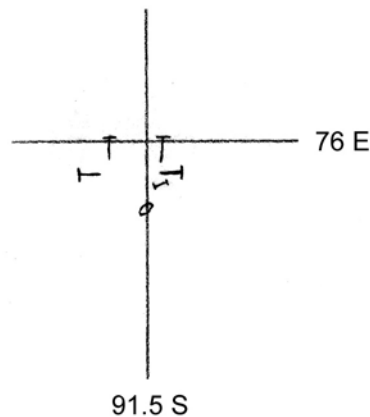
Grid coordinates: S91.5/E76.5

Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 3.83' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 131 was highly disturbed, consisting only of four nails and a subadult bone fragment. No description of the grave shaft was recorded, and no coffin wood was preserved. At 3.85' coffin nails were recorded in a pattern that suggests the western end of a coffin. The lowest recorded elevation of the presumed coffin was 3.80'. The coffin shape and burial position are impossible to determine. The trace of a brass pin was noted, but the item was not recoverable.

Burial 131 overlay the eastern end of Burial 155 by 0.91'. It was apparently overlain by another highly disturbed burial, Burial 117 (assessed as a remains of a fetus) and it is possible the two represent a single individual. Several other very disturbed burials, including Burials 99, 110, and 112, were located nearby. It seems likely that these burials lay within the uppermost, and latest, stratum of the burial ground, and were thus exposed to disturbances from 19<sup>th</sup> century construction as well as from heavy machinery during the current project.

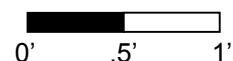


**Burial #: 131**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/12/92

Drawing #: 321





## **Burial 132**

Catalog # 877

Datum Point: 45 (west portion); 43 (east portion)

Grid coordinates: S64.5/E61.5; S63.5/E64.5

Elevation of cranium: 4.01' asl

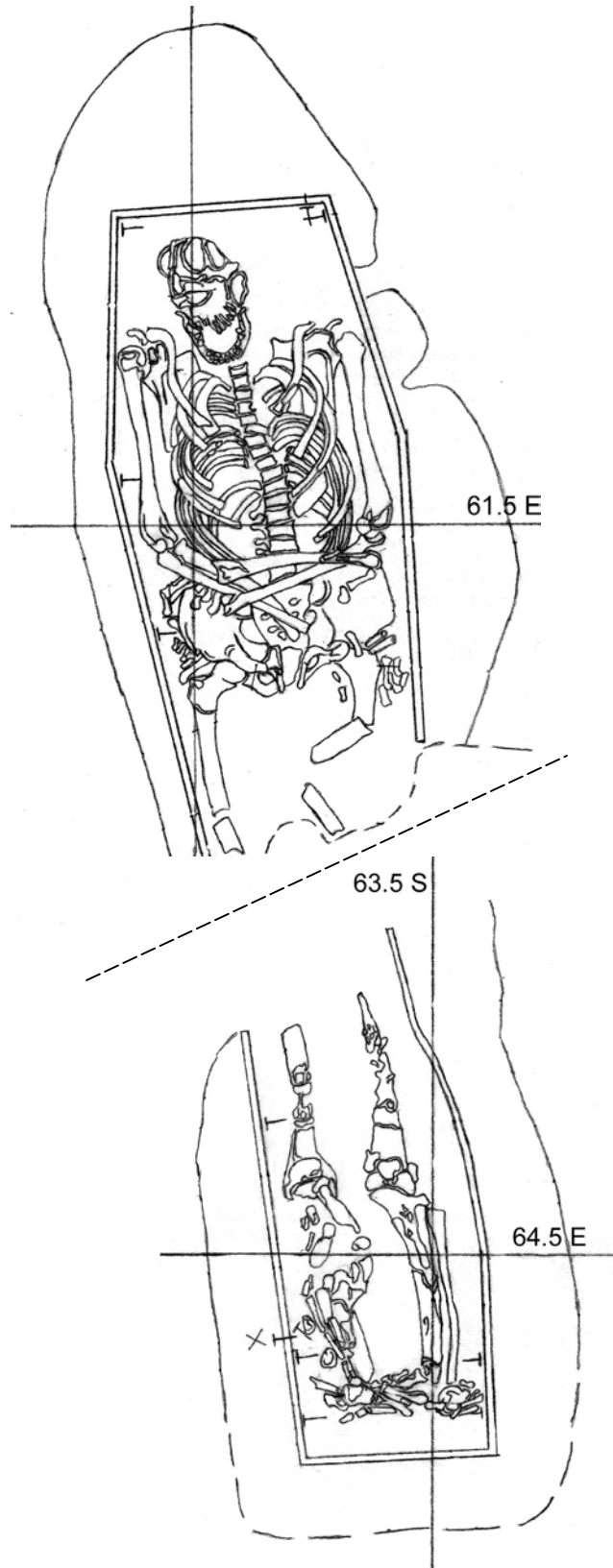
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 132 was of a man between 25 and 30 years old. The grave was located in a generally disturbed area of the excavated cemetery, in the central portion of Lot 14. Associated soil was described as reddish brown/yellow, gray silt/clay. The excavator noted that there were large amounts of rubble from what was labeled as a "modern" disturbance, though no rubble was collected for the laboratory. A few mammal bones were the only materials recovered from the grave fill. The grave cut outline was generally ovoid, but irregular in shape, especially along the north side.

When first excavated, it was believed that the burial had been truncated at the femurs, with the lower extremities missing. However, the eastern part of the coffin and skeletal remains were discovered and excavated about 3 weeks later. This part of the burial lay at a slightly lower elevation, beneath the rubble. The elevation of the coffin lid was recorded at 3.85', in the western portion. The coffin bottom in the west portion was 3.8', and the lowest point of the skeletal remains in the east portion was 3.49'. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter of the coffin only at the bottom, though additional nails were cataloged in the lab.

The coffin was hexagonal in shape. The man had been placed in the supine position with his head to the west. His skull was crushed and distorted and the rest of the skeleton was in fair to poor condition. The left arm was crossed over the right arm on top of the pelvis, which is a rare configuration in the excavated sample of burials.

Burial 132 was fairly isolated, with no discernable relationship to other burials. As noted, it lay in a portion of the cemetery that had been disturbed by later development. Burial 132 was at a similar elevation to other disturbed burials in the vicinity. Although it is possible that additional burials near Burial 132 were destroyed, it is likely the density of interments in this area was originally low. The location is to the north of the fence line that once ran from southwest to northeast across the cemetery, and that presumably once marked its northern boundary; because of its location, Burial 132 is assigned to the Late Group.

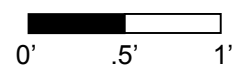


**Burial #: 132**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/24/92, 2/12/92

Drawing #: 343, 406



### **Burial 133**

Series 13

Catalog # 878

Datum Point: 40

Grid coordinates: S96/E78

Elevation of cranium: 4.06' asl

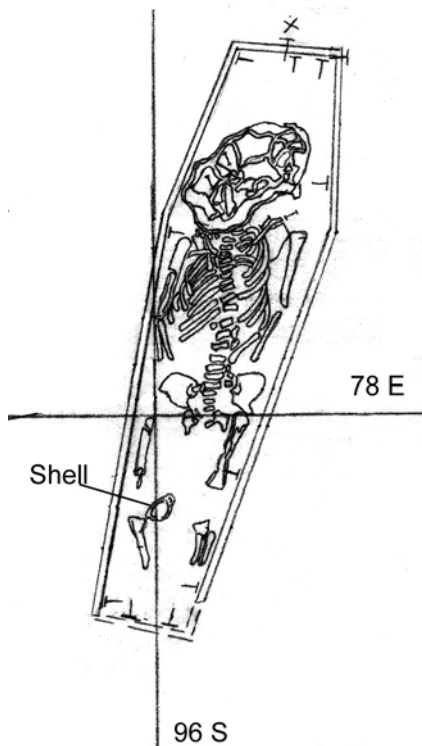
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 133, located along the southern edge of former Republican Alley, yielded the remains of a child between one and two years old. The associated soil was described by excavators as dark gray brown silt mottled with yellow-brown silt. The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 4.06' in the western portion of the burial. It sloped downward to the east.

The child had been interred in a hexagonal coffin, in the supine position with the head to the west, arms resting at the sides. Numerous nails were recorded *in situ* around the coffin perimeter.

The skeletal remains were in poor condition; the child's skull was crushed and portions of the long bones were missing. Excavators noted that the child's head tilted downward, slumping forward and resting on the right clavicle. The remains looked displaced from the head of the coffin as if they had slid down toward the foot. Four straight pins (2 on the cranium and 2 near the left clavicle) and a shell (above the medial side of the right tibia) were recorded *in situ* along with the skeletal remains; it is possible the shell had been placed within the coffin at the time of burial.

Burial 133 overlay Burial 154. No grave shaft outline was recorded for Burial 133, and it is possible it was interred within the grave of Burial 154, perhaps following a brief interval. Its relationship to Burial 116 (which also overlay Burial 154) is unclear; Burials 133 and 116 appear to have lain end-to-end, with the head of Burial 116 at the foot of Burial 133. Lacking evidence to place them otherwise, all three of these burials are assigned to the Middle temporal group.

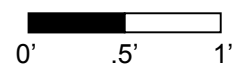


**Burial #: 133**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/19/92

Drawing #: 332



### **Burial 134**

Series 19

Catalog # 879

Datum Point: 44

Grid coordinates: S62.5/E85

Elevation of Cranium: 2.23' asl

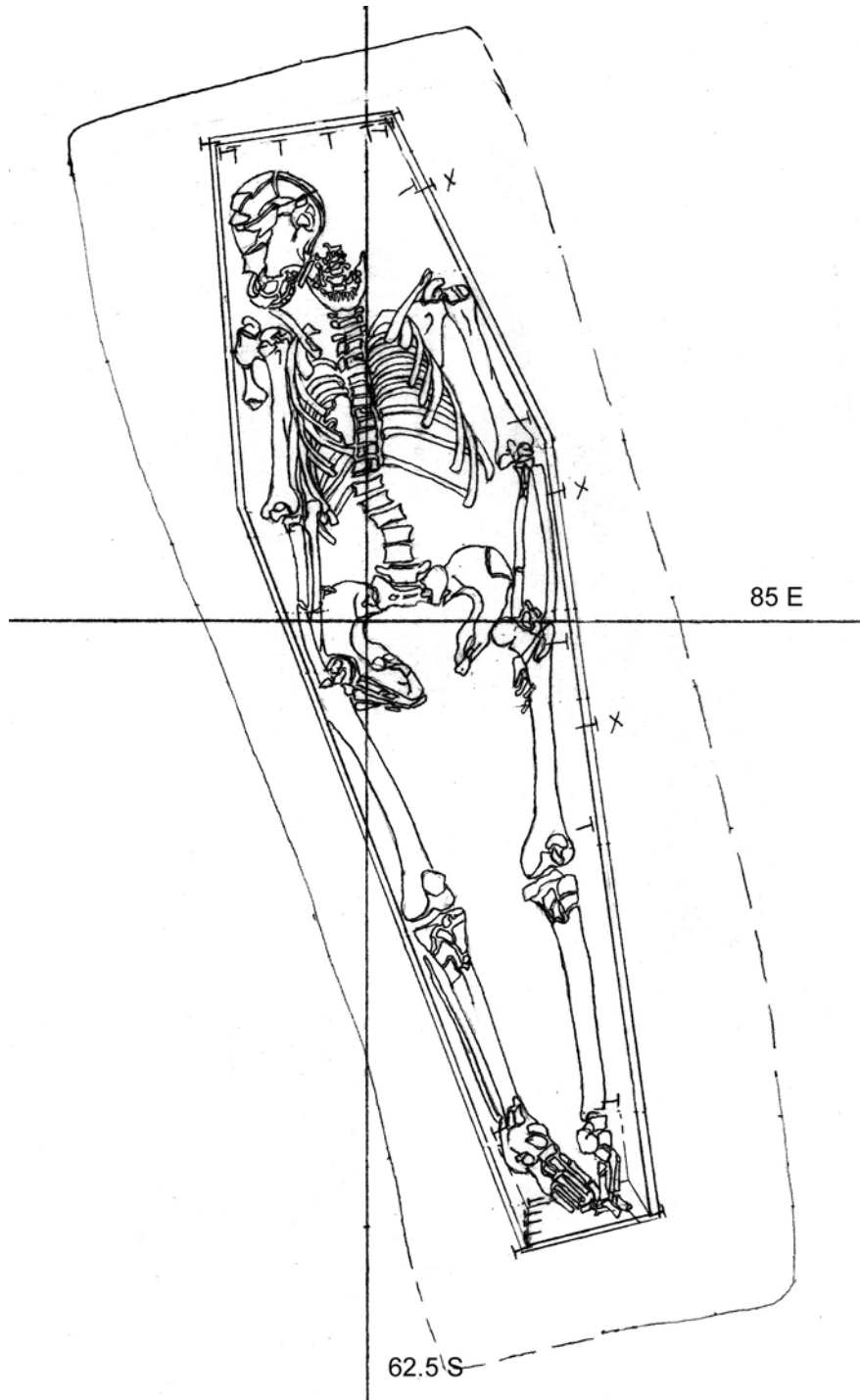
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 134 was located in former Lot 15, to the north of the line of post-holes representing a fence that once crossed the cemetery. It held the remains of a woman between 40 and 50 years old. The grave shaft outline was recorded as rectangular in shape, but it was not entirely discernable since the northern and southern sides were partly within excavation balks. The grave fill was described as mottled silty clay with red sand, and no artifacts were recovered from this soil.

The woman had been buried in a hexagonal coffin, with her head to the west, resting in a supine position with her arms at her sides. The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 2.66' and the bottom at 1.67'. Samples of the lid were taken but never identified as to type of wood. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter at both top and bottom. Notably, five nails secured the right corner joint of the foot end of the coffin.

The skeletal remains were complete and were described as being in fair to poor condition, with most of the long bones broken and the vault and face crushed. The fragments of one straight pin were recovered during cleaning of the bones in the laboratory, from an unidentified location.

The foot end of Burial 134 was overlain by the head end of Burial 174, indicating that the latter burial was later in time. Because of their location north of the fence line, both burials are placed in the Late temporal group.

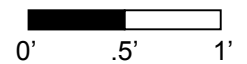


**Burial #: 134**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/15/92

Drawing #: 431



## Burial 135

Catalog # 880

Datum Point: 42

Grid coordinates: S70/E70

Elevation of cranium: 2.81' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 135 was of a man between 30 and 40 years old. The grave was located immediately to the north of the line of post holes from the fence that once crossed the cemetery, at the rear of former Lot 14. Its shaft outline appeared rectangular in shape on the east, west and south sides, irregular in shape on the northwest. Shaft fill soil was described as mottled red sand with ochre, yellow and gray clay mixed with red sand subsoil. A tiny sherd of white salt-glazed "scratch blue" ceramic and a few mammal bones were recovered from the grave shaft fill. The stoneware provides a *terminus post quem* (earliest date) of the mid-1740s for the interment.

The man's coffin was hexagonal in shape. The elevation of the lid was recorded at 3.23', the bottom at 2.31'. The coffin sloped down toward the north. There were fifteen nails recorded *in situ* around the perimeter of the top and bottom. One screw was subsequently identified among the nails in the laboratory. The man had been placed in a supine position with his hands resting on his pelvis. The right hand lay palm-up and the left palm-down.

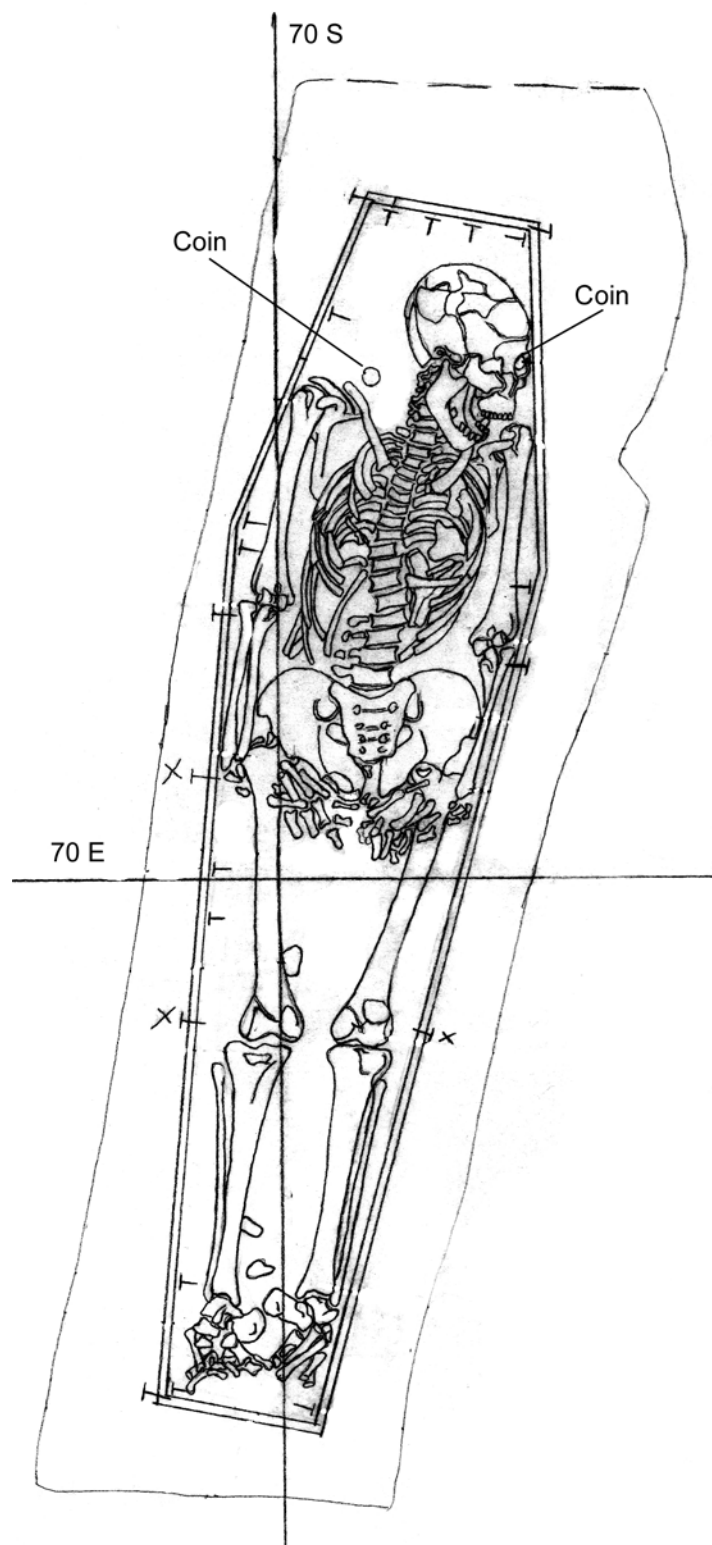
Two copper coins were found within the burial. One was found in place in the left eye socket, the other above the right shoulder (it probably originally had been placed on the right eye). One of the coins was x-rayed at the Metropolitan Museum of Art and has been identified as a George II half penny (1727 - 1760). Excavators noted that there was cloth and some hair preserved on the coins. Three wood fragments with copper alloy staining and fiber fragments were cataloged in the laboratory. There was also a mica schist fragment recovered during cleaning of the bones in the laboratory.



Two apparent post holes, given archaeological feature numbers 200 and 201, abutted Burial 135 along the south and north sides of the grave shaft respectively. (These were originally designated Burials 139 and 140 and were re-assigned in the laboratory – Burial numbers 139 and 140 are void.) Based on an analysis of field records, these postholes were apparently dug partially into the grave shaft of Burial 135. A field map shows stones lying within each of the features, but no other information on their contents was recorded. The southern of the two post holes, Feature 200, appears to be aligned with

numerous other postholes that have been taken to represent a fence line that once crossed the cemetery from southwest to northeast. Therefore, it is likely that Burial 135 pre-dates at least one iteration of the fence. It was placed outside the northern edge of the cemetery during a time when the fence was not standing. This may have occurred during or after the British occupation of the city, and before the surveys of the Calk Hook and Kip properties. These surveys took place in 1787 and 1795 respectively, and a new fence may have been built in one of those years.



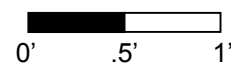


**Burial #: 135**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/29/92

Drawing #: 357



### Burial 136

Catalog # 881

Datum Point: 41

Grid coordinates: S75/E86.7

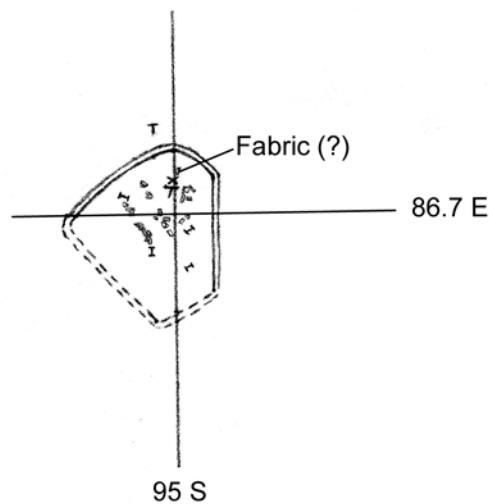
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 4.09' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 136 represented very partial remains of an individual of undetermined age and sex. The field assessment characterized the burial as "unidentifiable fetal remains."

Associated soil was described as sandy silt, but no grave shaft outline was recorded. A remnant of a coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 4.09', at which point excavators began uncovering the remains. A coffin outline was identified on the west side, along with one nail (possibly *in situ*) and rust stains. After the remains were fully exposed, excavation ceased at an elevation of 3.94'; no evidence of a coffin bottom was discerned. The coffin shape and the orientation of the deceased cannot be determined. Four pin fragments and one probable fabric fragment (possibly linen) were recovered along with the remains.

Burial 136 lay one foot east of Burial 114 and one foot west of Burial 116 (both adults), at a slightly higher elevation. It is not clearly associated with either. By default, Burial 136 is assigned to the Middle temporal group.

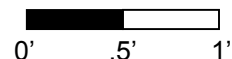


**Burial #: 136**

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 1/16/92

Drawing #: 328



## **Burial 137**

Series 18

Catalog # 882

Datum Point: 43

Grid coordinates: S63/E75

Elevation of cranium: 3.86' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 137 contained the remains of an adult between 25 and 35 years old, of undetermined sex. The remains were in place but had been severely crushed at some time in the past. The grave was located in the northern part of the excavated cemetery, toward the rear of former Lots 14 and 15, well north of the line of post holes that represents a fence that once crossed the cemetery. Its shaft outline was rectangular in shape, and filled with mottled silty clay. Three circular disturbances were recorded at the west part of the burial, but they were not investigated further.

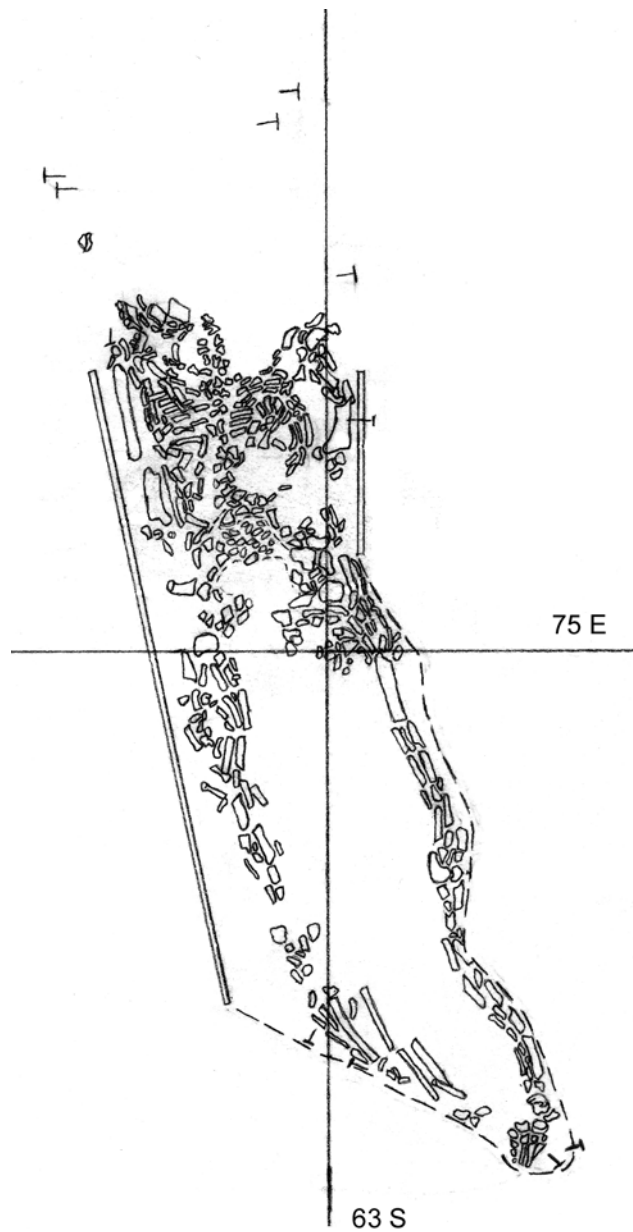
The coffin lid was first recorded at an elevation of 3.76' and the bottom was reached at an elevation of 3.40'. Only small sections of the north and south coffin sides were preserved. A wood sample was identified as Pine. Due to the heavy disturbance of the burial, the coffin shape is indeterminable. A few nails were recorded along its apparent perimeter. The deceased had been placed in the supine position with the head to the west.

The mandible was present but the rest of the cranium was missing. Surviving skeletal elements, though completely crushed and fractured, were articulated. Skeletal elements from another burial were exposed along the north edge of the burial during excavation. These were from Burial 165, which lay immediately below.

Two pig teeth, one whole and one partial, were recovered from the burial, though the exact provenience was not recorded. It was initially assumed that the pig tooth came from a local pig and was intrusive in the burial. However, its high strontium isotope ratio suggests that the tooth came from an African born pig.

Burial 137 may have been placed deliberately above Burial 165, which held another adult for whom neither age nor sex could be determined, buried without a coffin. The pair of graves was spatially separate from other interments, but may have been aligned in a roughly north-south row with other burials to the south (Burials 223, 150, 199 and 211) and north (Burial 201), perhaps along a contour in the original hillside.

Because of its location north of the fence line, this burial is placed in the Late temporal group.

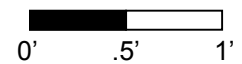


**Burial #: 137**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/20/92

Drawing #: 336



### **Burial 138**

Catalog # 883

Datum Point: 42

Grid coordinates: S67.5/E86

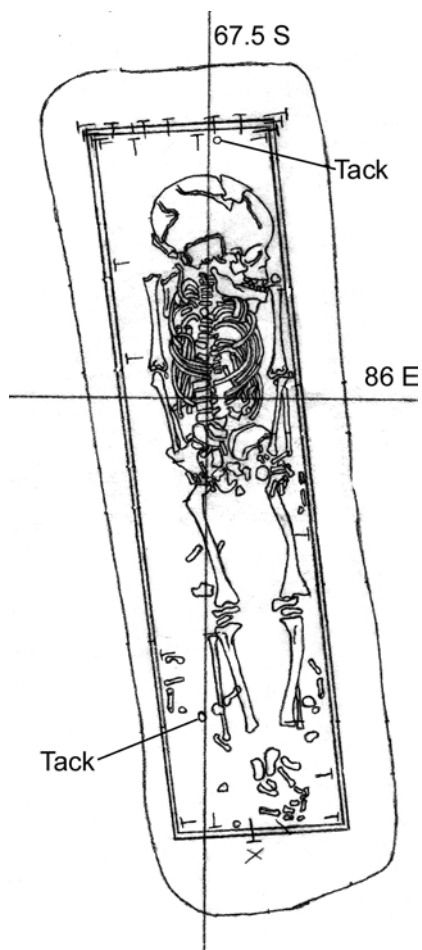
Elevation of cranium: 4.13' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 138 was of a child between 3 and 5 years of age. The grave was located at the rear of former Lot 15, just to the north of the alignment of post holes marking a fence that once crossed the cemetery. The shaft outline was clearly delineated, basically rectangular in shape. The soil filling the shaft was described as mottled silty clay. Two sherds of salt-glazed stoneware and a sherd of redware (possibly a waster from the redware manufactory nearby), and a piece of the stem of a clay tobacco pipe were found in the soil. A bowl fragment from a clay pipe was also found in a soil sample taken at the coffin lid. The pipe fragments were most likely in the general surface scatter of debris when the grave was dug, rather than placed with the deceased deliberately.

The child had been placed in a rectangular coffin in the supine position, with the head to the west. Field records indicate that the pelvis and both feet of the child had been disturbed, which excavators suggested might be due to rodent activity. The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 4.58' and the bottom at 3.66'. Nails were recorded *in situ* at both top and bottom, including four at each corner of the head of the coffin and five more attaching the headboard to the lid. The excavators recorded two "tinned" tacks, one at the headboard and one near the right foot. Two more tacks, from unknown locations, were later inventoried in the laboratory. All four of these tacks were set aside to be x-rayed and were not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center. Two additional tacks, found during cleaning of the skeletal remains, survived and were reburied. One was found with the right foot and one with the right patella (these two were photographed digitally).

The location north of the former fence line places this burial in the Late Group.

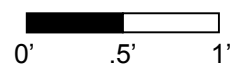


**Burial #: 138**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/17/92

Drawing #: 333



**There are no Burials 139, 140, or 141 (these numbers were voided)**

## **Burial 142**

Series 12

Catalog # 887

Datum Point: 41B (.02' below DP 41)

Grid coordinates: S88/E90

Elevation of cranium: 4.03' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

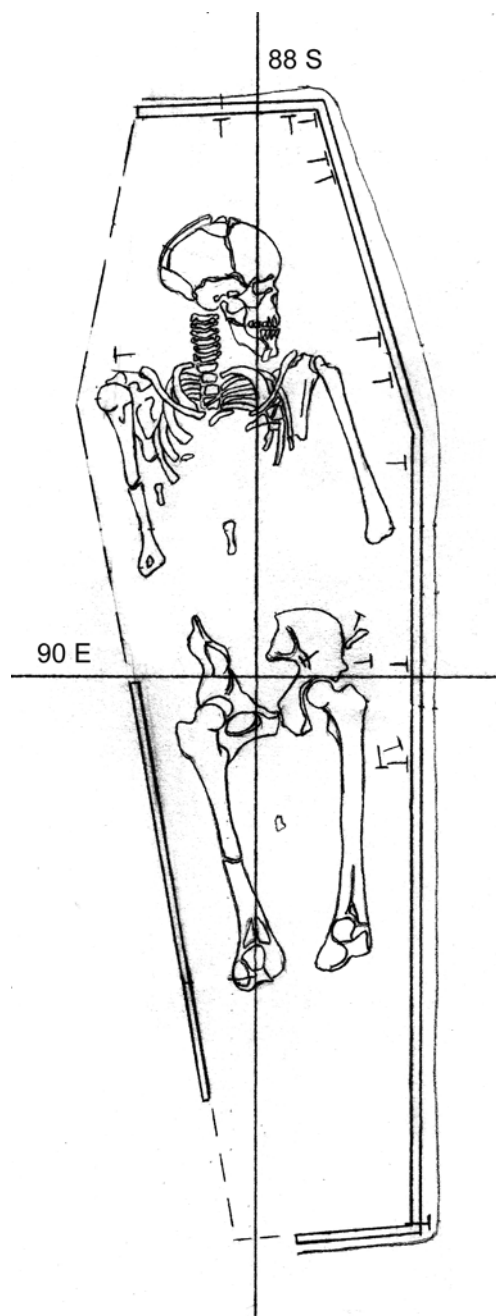
Burial 142 was of a woman between 25 and 30 years of age. The coffins of two infants, Burials 144 and 149, lay immediately above that of the woman. The two small coffins were exactly aligned with that of Burial 142 and had been placed so as to fit side-by-side on the top of the woman's coffin. It is clear that all three were interred together. The grave was located at the north edge of former Republican Alley, at the rear of former Lot 15. The southern edge of the grave shaft was not visible, due either to the removal of a foundation wall above or to disturbance from the interment of Burial 115, immediately to the south. The only artifacts found in the shaft fill for the burials were a fragment of animal bone and one sherd of coarse, blue painted salt-glazed stoneware, recovered from soil above Burial 149.

The woman's coffin was hexagonal in shape, and she had been placed in the supine position with her head to the west. Her left and right ulnae, radii, tibiae, fibulae, and all foot bones were missing, though a few hand bones were found scattered among the remains. No artifacts other than the coffin itself were found in the burial.

Burial 142 was slightly disturbed along the southwest edge, suggesting that adjacent Burial 115 post-dated Burial 142, though perhaps not by a long period of time. Burial 294 was mapped as partially underlying the western end of Burial 142, but it was recorded at a higher elevation than the latter. Burial 294 was excavated 2 months subsequent to Burial 142, and it was substantially intact, with only the southeast edge of the grave shaft outline indistinct. The burial was either mapped incorrectly or its elevation was recorded inaccurately. Its actual relationship to Burial 142 cannot be determined.

In the absence of evidence that would place the triple burial earlier or later in time, it is assigned to the Middle temporal group.



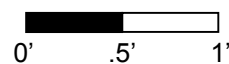


**Burial #: 142**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/24/92

Drawing #: 344



## **Burial 144**

Series 12

Catalog # 889

Datum Point: 41B (.02' below DP 41)

Grid coordinates: S88/E90

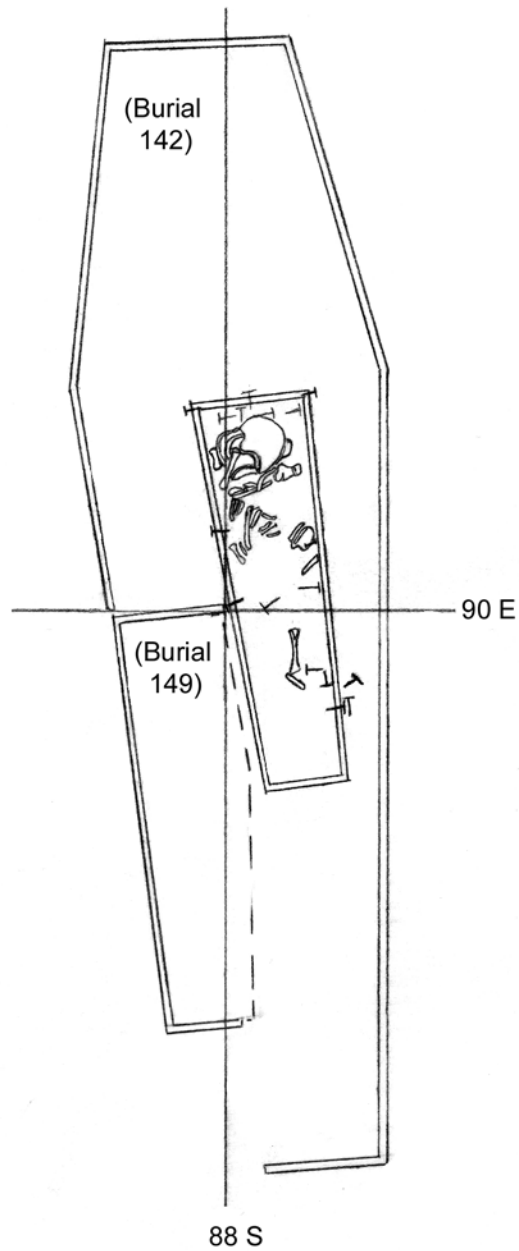
Elevation of cranium: 3.78' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 144 was of an infant under two months old. The small coffin had been placed directly on top of that of Burial 142, a woman between 25 and 30 years of age, and alongside that of Burial 149, an infant under one year of age. It is clear that all three were buried together.

The Burial 144 coffin was four-sided, tapering slightly toward the foot. The infant had been placed in the supine position, with the head to the west. Skeletal remains were fragmented and in poor condition, with the majority of the long bones missing. Three straight pins were noted in the field records, but their location was not recorded. A concentration of hair was also observed on the left side of the skull.

In the absence of evidence that would place the triple burial earlier or later in time, it is assigned to the Middle temporal group.

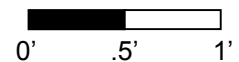


**Burial #: 144**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/24/92

Drawing #: 345



## **Burial 145**

Series 15B

Catalog # 890

Datum Point: 42

Grid coordinates: S73.5/E74

Elevation of highest element 4.88' asl (coffin lid – no human remains)

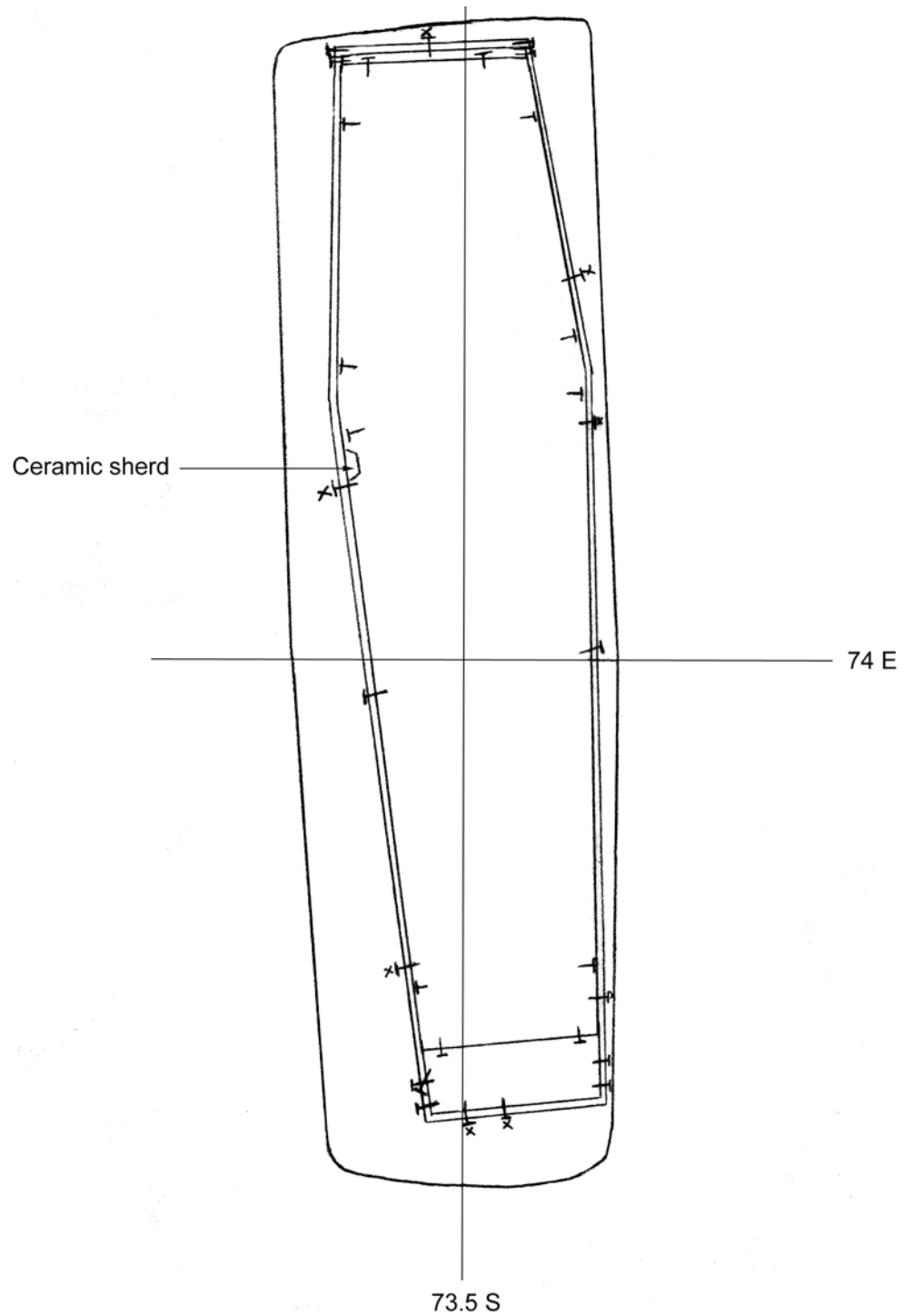
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 145 yielded a coffin with no human remains inside. The grave shaft outline was clearly visible, and it was filled with gray-brown silt mottled with clay sand. A fragment of bottle glass, one of coal (possibly intrusive), and two of oyster shell, as well as salt-glazed stoneware sherds and a piece of kiln furniture were recovered from the shaft fill. Four of the sherds had an unidentified blue painted decoration; while probably from one large jug, they do not appear to represent a whole vessel in the grave. A second burial, Burial 146, which held a newborn, lay atop the empty Burial 145 coffin.

The upper elevation recorded for the coffin was 4.88' and the bottom was at 3.74' (in the center). It was hexagonal in shape and was in good condition. The foot board was slanted outward at the top, and it appeared to be unusually deep. Numerous coffin nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter at both top and bottom.

A post hole, designated as Feature 60, lay immediately adjacent to the burial shaft at its northwest corner. Field notes for the feature indicate that it cut into subsoil, but not into the grave shaft; unfortunately, the feature was cross-sectioned east-to-west rather than north-south, and it is not possible to tell whether the grave shaft cut into the filled post hole or immediately abutted it. The bottom elevation recorded for the post hole was 3.32' asl, which was below the level of the coffin bottom. Three more post holes were in the immediate vicinity, Features 61, 62, and 202. Aligned roughly with Feature 60, the post holes probably were the remnant of one or more fences that crossed the cemetery along the patent boundary. Burials 176 and 310, located to the west of Burial 145, also appear to have been placed exactly along the south side of the fence line. Because of this apparent pattern, it is hypothesized that all three were interred while a fence was in fact standing, and at a time when the graves within the cemetery were crowding close to the northern edge.

The southeast part of the grave shaft of Burial 145 overlay the northwestern portion of Burial 200, an Early-group interment. Burial 145 is assigned to the Late Middle temporal group because of its position relative to the fence.

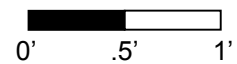


**Burial #: 145**

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 2/3/92

Drawing #: 364



## **Burial 146**

Series 15B

Catalog # 891

Datum Point: 42

Grid coordinates: S73.5/E74.5

Elevation of cranium: 4.72' asl

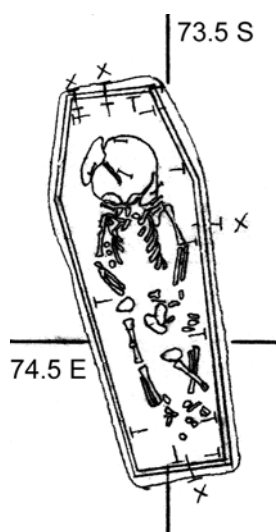
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 146 was of a newborn. The remains of a tiny coffin and skeleton were visible within soil described as damp gray clay. The burial was pedestaled and removed intact to the lab. Burial 146 lay directly upon the coffin lid of Burial 145, sharing a single grave. The Burial 145 coffin contained no human remains, but was adult in size. Items recovered from the grave shaft included a fragment of bottle glass, one of coal (possibly intrusive), and two of oyster shell, as well as salt-glazed stoneware sherds and a piece of kiln furniture. Four of the sherds had an unidentified blue painted decoration; while probably from one large jug, they do not appear to represent a whole vessel in the grave.

The infant's coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 4.94'. It was hexagonal in shape. The baby had been laid with the head to the west, in the supine position, arms resting at the sides. Seventeen coffin nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter. In addition, eight straight pins were recorded *in situ*, seven on or near the cranium and one over the pelvis.

Fifty-one small seeds and six seed fragments were found in a cluster above the child's thoracic cavity; three were also recovered from the area between the tibias. These seeds had not been identified as of 9/11 2001, and they were not salvaged after the destruction of the World Trade Center. Hundreds of seeds and seed fragments identified through the analysis of soil samples from the burial were all of jimsonweed, save for a single nightshade-family seed.

As noted for Burial 145, the position of this grave relative to the alignment of the fence and in relation to other graves in the vicinity suggests its placement in the Late Middle temporal group.

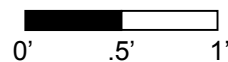


**Burial #: 146**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/21/92

Drawing #: 337



## **Burial 147**

Catalog # 892

Datum Point: 58

Grid coordinates: S70.5/E56.5

Elevation of cranium: 3.88' asl

Temporal Group: Late

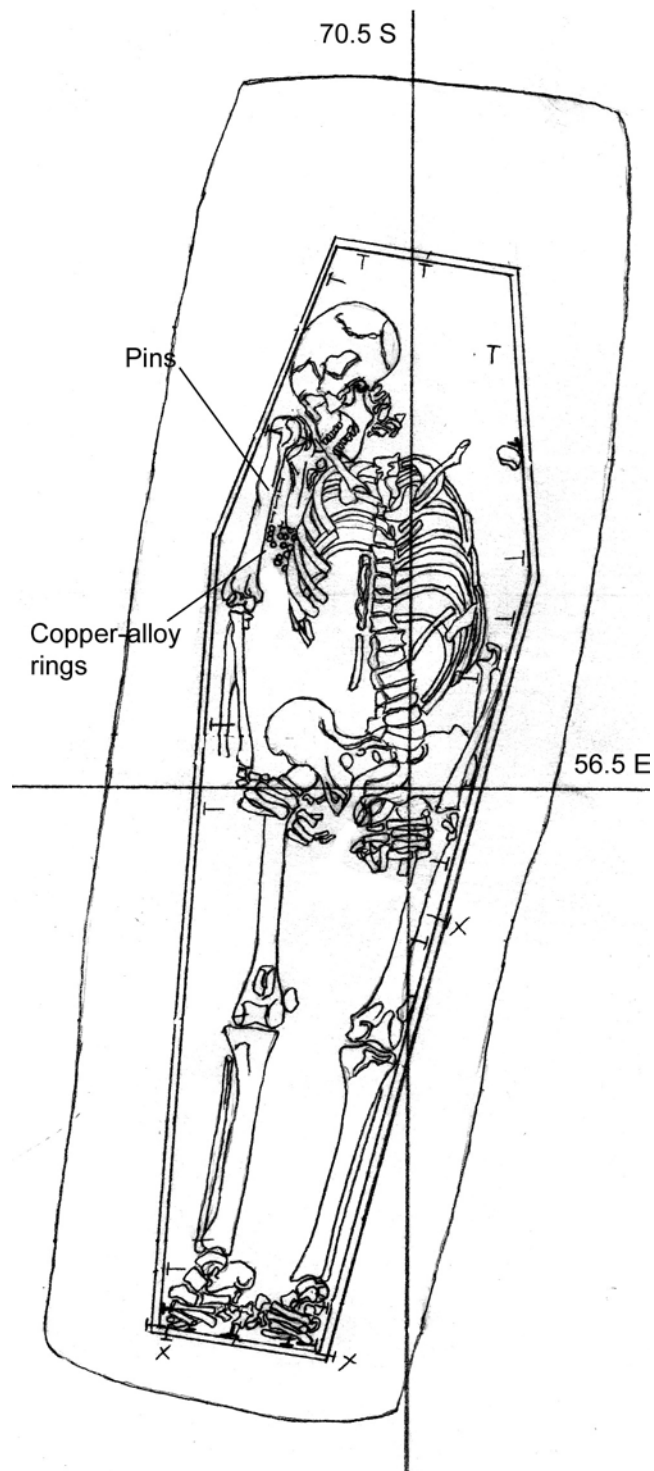
Burial 147 was of a man between 55 and 65 years old. The grave was located just to the north of the line of post holes marking where a fence once crossed the northern part of the cemetery. The shaft outline appeared to be rectangular in shape. Its fill soil was mottled orange and gray silty sand and clay with intrusions of red sand. The excavator noted that the northeast part of the burial was heavily disturbed by rodents or some sort of burrow. Due to this disturbance, the left humerus and scapula were missing and the coffin edges were difficult to follow. The only material recovered from the grave shaft fill soil were three medium sized mammal bones.

The elevation of the coffin lid was recorded at 3.81' and the bottom at 3.4'. It was hexagonal in shape, the wood identified as White Cedar. Twenty-three nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter at both top and bottom. The man was in the supine position with his hands resting on the pelvis. The remains were described as in fair to poor condition.

Four pins were recorded *in situ* aligned next to the right humerus. Fourteen metal rings were also recorded in the field between the right humerus and rib cage; however, during examination in the laboratory only seven copper rings were reconstructed and identified. The group of pins and rings is considered a possible talisman or conjuring bundle of some kind.

Burial 147 did not overlap with any other burial. It is possible it was aligned in a north-south row with Burials 197 and 196 to its south. The area to its north was disturbed, and it is possible other burials here were destroyed. Because of its location north of the fence, Burial 147 is placed in the Late temporal grouping.



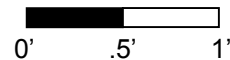


**Burial #: 147**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/25/92

Drawing #: 347



## **Burial 148**

Series 11

Catalog # 893

Datum Point: 40

Grid coordinates: S91.5/E70

Elevation of cranium: 3.27' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

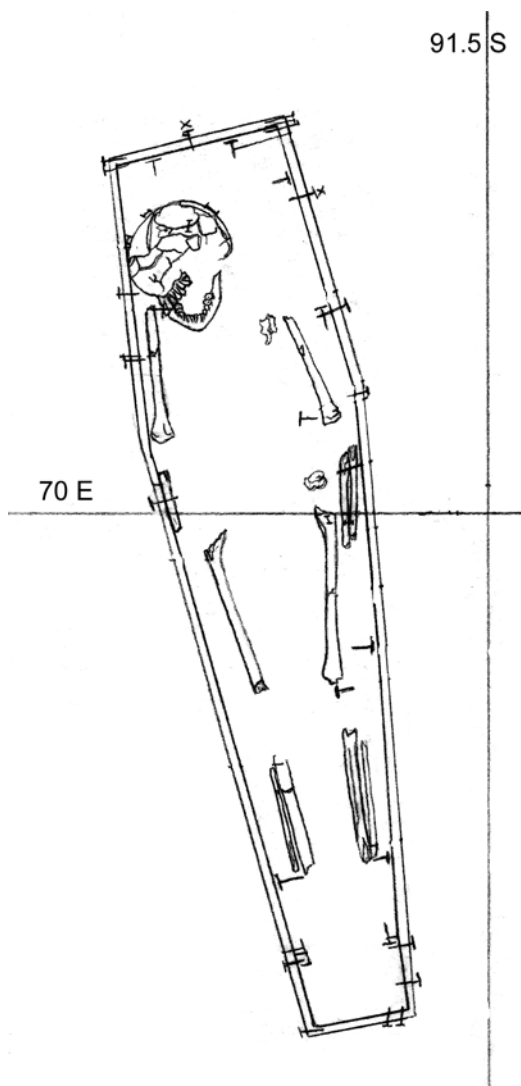
Burial 148 held the remains of a young adult between 12 and 18 years old, of undetermined gender. The grave was located within the footprint of former Republican Alley, to the rear of former Lot 14. Its shaft contained mottled clayey silt. During excavation, skeletal material belonging to an overlying grave, Burial 99 (immediately adjacent, to the northwest) was removed.

The coffin lid was first uncovered at an elevation of 3.66' along the center of the west side, and the coffin bottom was at 2.97'. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter. The coffin was hexagonal, the deceased interred in the supine position with the head to the west and arms resting at the sides. The remains were in poor condition, with the torso and portions of the long bones and pelvis missing.

Six pins and pin fragments were recorded in the burial, four on the cranium, one on the left femur and one next to it between the left radius and ulna. Only three pin fragments were recovered, however. (In addition, one pin was noted in field records as being from Burial 99. This pin was not identified in the laboratory, and one of the fragments now cataloged as Burial 148 may actually be from Burial 99.)

Burial 148 cut into and destroyed the western half of an earlier grave, Burial 155. Burial 148 also cut into the north edge of the grave shaft of Burial 182, but without disturbing the coffin or remains. The severely disturbed later grave of Burial 99 appears to have overlain the northwest part of Burial 148. Excavators were convinced that Burial 99 had cut into Burial 148, disturbing portions of the latter's torso.

Because of its stratigraphic position, Burial 148 is assigned to the Middle temporal group.

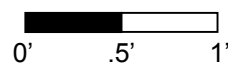


**Burial #: 148**

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 2/4/92

Drawing #: 365



## **Burial 149**

Series 12

Catalog # 894

Datum Point: 41

Grid coordinates: S88/E90

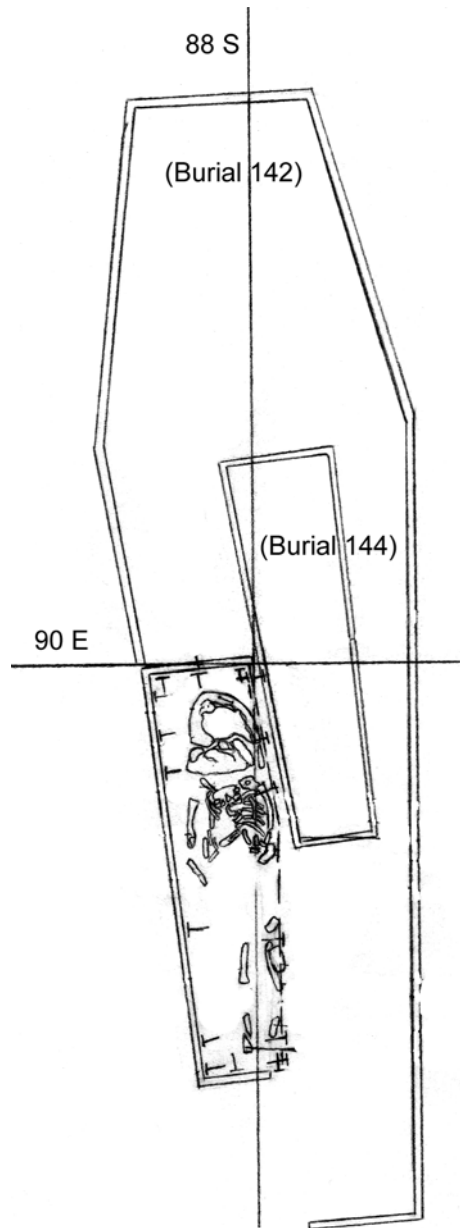
Elevation of cranium: 3.85' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 149 was of an infant between six months and one year of age. The small coffin had been placed directly on top of that of Burial 142, a woman between 25 and 30 years of age, and alongside that of Burial 144, an infant believed to have been under two months old. It is clear that all three were buried together.

The infant had been placed in a four-sided coffin, in the supine position with the head to the west. Skeletal remains were fragile and in poor condition with portions of the long bones missing. A shroud pin was recorded *in situ* in the rib area, and a concentration of hair was observed on the cranium.

In the absence of evidence that would place the triple burial earlier or later in time, it is assigned to the Middle temporal group.

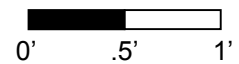


**Burial #: 149**

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/24/92

Drawing #: 346



## **Burial 150**

Series 16

Catalog # 895

Datum Point: 42

Grid coordinates: S /E80

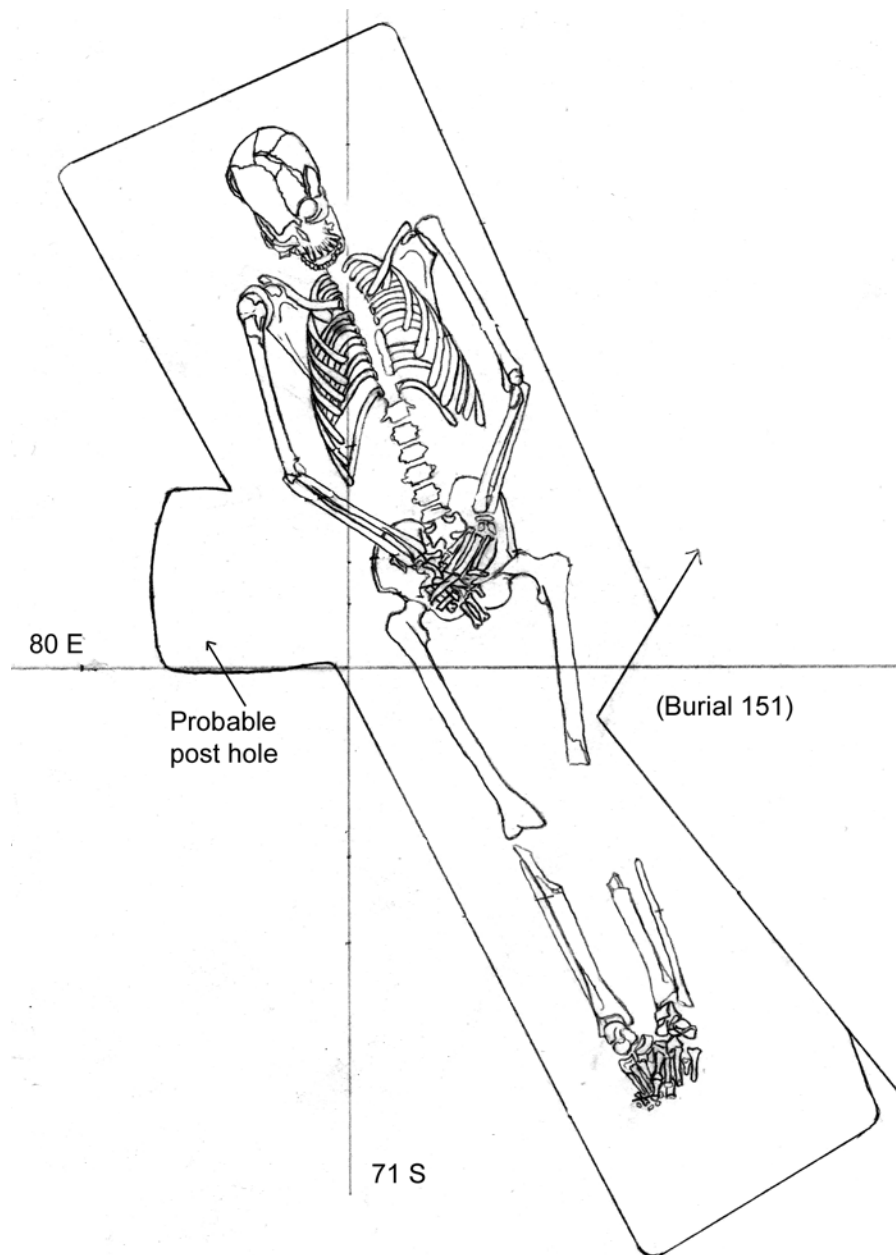
Elevation of cranium: 4.43' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 150 was of a woman whose age could be tightly calculated at between 20 and 28 years. The grave shaft outline was recorded as irregularly shaped, with a squared extension on the south side approximately one foot wide. A line of postholes extended across this section of the site, and it is likely a posthole accounts for the apparent irregularity of the grave shaft, which was actually rectangular. Because no soil distinction was made between the posthole and the burial shaft fill, it is not possible to determine which cut into the other. Any material from the posthole would have been bagged in the field along with grave shaft artifacts. Eleven sherds of salt-glazed stoneware, two pieces of kiln furniture, and a piece of kiln waste, as well as three fragments of oyster shell were recovered. The north side of the grave shaft had been partially cut by Burial 151.

As excavation began it became apparent that there was no coffin present. The woman's cranium was exposed at 4.43' and was the highest point for her skeletal remains. The bottom of the burial was reached at an elevation of 3.88', the lowest elevation recorded for skeletal remains. The woman had been placed in the ground with her head to the west, in the supine position with her hands crossed over her pelvis. Skeletal remains were in fair condition with the exception of the sternum/vertebral column and the sternal ends of the ribs, which excavators noted had suffered much attrition and were very fragile. The legs suffered damage during excavation. Excavators noted ceramics found "in association with" the femurs but do not mention specific proveniences; these items were bagged along with the grave shaft fill, and it is in fact likely that they were present in the soil matrix into which the grave was dug, rather than having been placed with the deceased. Excavators noted that they removed the grave fill down to underlying yellow/orange sand subsoil.

The interment of Burial 150 must have taken place either before the fence went up or after it came down (that is, it could not have taken place while the fence was standing). The burial was flanked by other coffin-less burials, Burial 223 to the north and Burials 199 and 211 to the south. The row spans the line of post holes and it is possible the whole group post-dates the destruction of the fence during the British occupation of New York. It is clear that Burial 151, which did have a coffin, was later than Burial 150.



**Burial #: 150**

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 2/11/92

Drawing #: 401

